The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 83 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1920. TWO ANNAS

Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th April	Kaisar	8987
30th "	Kondgin Lutse	10,785 Extra Medical Inspection at 4 p.m
7th May	Mantua	7870
22nd "	Khiva †	9417
1st May	Somalia	6880
8th "	Margua	8,258
15th "	Morea	9990

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May	Malders	16230 tons. Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
15th April	Dumera	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
7th April	Caesarea	Karachi & P.G. 10-30 am.
8th "	Dilwara	Karachi direct, noon. No. 1a Victoria Dock.
8th "	Karagola	E & S Africa 3 p.m.
22nd "	Lightning	Karachi & P. Gulf
23rd "	Lugga	Karachi coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ascertained with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Kozui Maru	T.Twashima	4736	30th Mar.	6th April
Tokuei Maru	S.Akiyoshi	3356	30th Mar.	10th April
Sanno Maru	Y.Nishi	3441	3rd Apl.	9th April
Fukuei Maru			6th Apr.	17th April
Shinyo Maru	U.Matsumoto	9830	11th Apr.	22nd April

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Sadoe Maru	S. Yano	26th Mar	6th Apl	Japan
Kotoku Maru	N. Wakatake.	25th April	25th April	"
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	15th Apl	26th Apl	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th Apl.	5th May.	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th May	15th May	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIBA,
Manager.
Taj Buildings, Bombay,
Elliot Building, Ballard Road.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

Authorised Capital	...	2,000,000
Called up	...	990,000
Reserve Fund	...	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	...	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Lund, Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
C. H. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. Not interest which does not come to Re 1 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at one cent. per annum. Rules on application.
U. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal).
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £2,500,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO ... £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVES ... £4,615,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—19, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 80,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:
LONDON, YOKOHAMA, KARENKO, KEELUNG, NEW YORK, MOJI, MAKUNG, SHANGHAI, AMOY, TAITSHU, HONGKONG, CANTON, TOKYO, SHINCHIKU, SINGAPORE, TOOCHOW, TAICHU, BATAVIA, HANKOW, TAMSUI, SEMARANG, RIUKIANG, TAMAI, SOORABAYA, SWATOW, TAKOW, TOKYO, ARO, TAMSUI, KOBE, GIRAN, TOWEN, OSAKA, KAGI, BANGKOK.
The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued		31,00,800 0 0
Capital Subscribed		31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up		16,25,799 0 0
Reserve Funds		13,50,592 8 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Pindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore	Srinagar
Gujrat	Lyallpur	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Accounts opened as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, DRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, BILLS, etc., of customers collected.
INLAND BILLS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS issued on all places where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rates of exchange apply personally or by letter.
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 35,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposits with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Claims, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription and the moderation 30 per cent. surrender Value are the wife predeceased. Twelve grace if occupation ceases.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
Rajabahadur Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL	...	4,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	...	60,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2% per annum during the period between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: Interest allowed on deposits received for one year and shorter periods on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.
A. B OLIPHANT,
Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen 100,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	Yen 75,00,000
RESERVE FUND	...	Yen 67,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kobe	San Francisco
Dairen	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Sembe
Fukuoka	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabura
Kobe	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed half yearly on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, DRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Bombay Branch, Bhuleshwar Street, Bhuleshwar.
Telephone No. 389.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL & PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Currimbhoy
DIRECTORS:
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hormusjee Ramchandani Sarcopchand, Kt.
Rao Bahadur K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Sir Dinshaw Dadabhai, Esq. (Finlay Scott & Co.)
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.)
Life Assurances at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal. Policies free from vexatious restrictions.
Non-forfeiture of Policies after three years. Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policyholders.
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For particulars, apply to
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
The only Indian Company with the deposit of Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the security of the Policy-holders.
Low Rates of Premium and Liberal terms.
The Company is one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Insurance please apply to
BOSE & Co., P. BANERJEA
Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DELAND & BAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HATS
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	at	Rs. 15 0
Georgette Hats	at	" 15 0
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at	" 20 0
Tameshanta Hats	at	Rs. 10 & " 12 0

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MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 479.

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deserves especial attention at the present time—a Bad Auctioneer injures the market of the goods at his disposal—submits to low prices and sale has to be stopped until an unforeseen enquiry for the same goods shoots up. The remedy is simple. Engage MEHTA & CO. exclusively for ALL YOUR BUSINESS. This firm is specially noted for putting the right thing into the right hands to advantage in all the markets is vast and acquired from its integrity and straightforward dealing and careful study of the status of merchants. It is patronised by a substantial clientele in every line to ensure obtaining the most satisfactory prices in sales It is also patronised by the Government & the G.I.P. Railway
PROMPT ACCOUNTS
STRAIGHT INTEGRITY
COMPARATIVELY THE CHEAPEST
MEHTA & CO.
(On Government & G. I. P. Ry lists)
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We have just received a fresh cosignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.
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Telephone No. 1800.

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MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 3,00,00
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
D. [illegible] & Co.
2, Chowringhee
CALCUTTA

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY
One Competent Chef, High Class Cuisine
—TOURIST and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. [illegible]

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GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 3 Pills, One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10 PER DAY.

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

Antifat. Cancer. Hydrocele, Piles. Elephantiases. Varicocele, Hernia. Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diabetes. Consumption. Female skin and eyes diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
M.B.E.H. (London).
No. 2, 3rd Bhoivada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

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Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

KING OF TONIC

Makardhvaj

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young —will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.

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It destroys the sole cause of all diseases, Constipation. It gives hunger. It acts as a purgative. It ensures sleep—and it makes the face rosy. It is sweet in taste. One big bottle Rs. 2/-.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.
Factory—Unjha (Near abomount.)
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad, Richey Road.

AMICHAND GOVANJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 570.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a flind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [13s. 4d.]

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HEALTH of INDIA
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You can always keep yourself in condition, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from all stomach troubles and disorders and also from the most serious diseases due to the impurity of Bood. This Salt is prepared from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs and can be used with the utmost confidence for the

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Health of India' is a certain and absolutely safe cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Hearturn, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Cough, and Asthuma, General Debility and Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females.

Price Rs. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.
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Hundreds have Already Tried—
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Order from:
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Suiting piece complete for one Suit size 3¼ yds × 54 in. Rs. 12 per piece.

Pure Silk piece Complete for one Suit 3¼ yds × 54 Price Rs. 21 per piece

Pure Silk Piece for Shirts plain, Twill and Striped in best designs Size 3¼ yds × 54 inches Rs. 17 per piece

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40 WOODEN TOYS] Rs. 5 per set

well polished and coloured
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The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,
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Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

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Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Stip-rings. Carbureiter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc., etc., etc

Our articles do credit to us and give
SATISFACTION to the USERS
Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.
The Acme Mfg. Co.,
Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

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35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.

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AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

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LACQUER ENAMEL.

THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES.

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The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan.

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The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Merchant is essential for your necessaries in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and,
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LARGE & FRESH STOCK
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Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.
Glace Kid Shoes	4	Marching Boots	14 0
Million Shoes M. S.	6	Superior Shoes H.S.	10 6
Million Boots	10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	14	Superior Boots H. S.	12 4
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5		Ladies Shoes	5 10
Boys Boots	5 0	" Boots	9 0

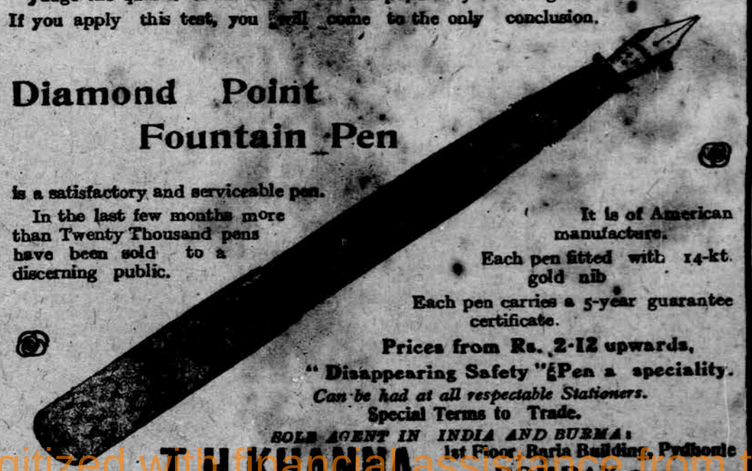
Packing and Postage Extra.
Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.
Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to Rs. 36
25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents:—The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains.
If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion.

Diamond Point Fountain Pen



is a satisfactory and serviceable pen.

In the last few months more than Twenty Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.

It is of American manufacture.
Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib
Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate.
Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards,
"Disappearing Safety" Pen a speciality.
Can be had at all respectable Stationers.
Special Terms to Trade.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA:
T. H. KHANNA, 1st Floor, Baria Building, Pydhonie BOMBAY 3.

WORLD RENOWNED
Gandiv
Anti-Rheumatism
Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.
Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.
Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
BOMBAY.

"INCARNATIONS NOT 10 NOR 24"

This is an English Book.

You can get it even post free.

Write a card to-day to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR, (KATHIAWAR).

By Special Appointment to
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO.

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,
THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED.
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lum Eyeglasses are an speciality—Non-slipping and bolding the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—

Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—

Imperial P. O. P.	Rs. 14-4. per quire
Solio "	" 14-4 "
Kentmere "	" 14-4 "
Rodinol 3 oz.	" 1-8.
Selio Postcards,	
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.	
Primus Self Toning Paper	" "

S. Mahadeo & Son
Fort, BOMBAY

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's
Influenza Preventive and Curative

One of the greatest triumphs of Prof. T. K. Gajjar saved millions in the last epidemic.

It is always advisable to stock a bottle 4 oz. Re 1.

KEMP & CO.,
CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT?

Good reliable oil and water Colour Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.
The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATES.
No. 357, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 1002.

OTTO MOHINI KING PERFUMES

Rs. 100

Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0.
Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

ZARINA
HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff: They form an ideal Brilliantine without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA
REI ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA
JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

ZARINA
WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA
COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified. Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA
OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Canthari vesicatorie and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. Trial will convince the most sceptics.

PREPARED ONLY BY
MADON SONS & Co.
CHEMISTS,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOM

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES
METALLIC
LAMPS
ACCESSORIES.

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HORNBY BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUILDINGS—Land and Buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOAN on Shares, Policy, Jewellery, Building, Gold and Business will be given. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9720

WANTED to give on 999 years' Lease. A very valuable piece of land admeasuring about 1052 square yards with Buildings, fronting, tram roads on two sides at Ripon Road. Apply for particulars Box No. 342, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9952

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS for Indian coasting steamers for over 50 horse-power. Apply to R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle. 9847

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CLERK for general office work. Apply stating age and salary required to Box No. 347, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9977

WANTED—AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE for Bhavnagar State service. Apply sharp with testimonials to DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE. 9939

WANTED—A BUILDING SUPERVISOR one experienced in taking building-measurements in a Contractor's or Architect's firm preferred. Apply to Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9909

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, knowing Marine and Fire Insurance and also accounts. Good prospects and salary to an efficient man. Apply sharp to Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9955

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced UNDERGRADUATES to teach English to Standards I to III at Anjarla, Dist. Ratnagiri. Pay 30 to 40 according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9953

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A smart TYPIST with good speed. Salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 according to qualifications. Apply CROMPTON'S, BOMBAY, LTD., 35-37, Apollo Street, Bombay. 9973

WANTED—By an important Motor Car Company, CUSTOM CLERK. Only men with experience need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 350, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9983

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A retired experienced HINDOO DOCTOR with any diploma to attend a convalasent lady. Willing to travel. Pay Rs 100 to 125 plus boarding and lodging. Apply to BALWANTRAI R. DESAI c/o Post Master, Matheran. 9722

WANTED—Respectable gentleman as one of Managing Directors in Bombay of a Liquidated. Pay Rs. 500 to 1,000 per month, with increase, plus commission and premium. Company's Prospect very bright and successful. Only one that can invest Rs. 25,000 in fully paid Company's shares, need apply to Box No. 353 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9991

WANTED.

WANTED—Two first or second class passages by first steamer during this month for Marseilles or London. Good premium will be offered. Apply immediately to Box No. 333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9903

AGENTS WANTED—Throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, for High Grade Motor Truck, Cars, Tyres, etc. Apply for territories with references to:—MOTOR DEPARTMENT, British Isles & India Trading Corporation, 91/99, Medows Street, Bombay. 9954

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS in important cities of Bombay Presidency for popular Cigar Company. Terms liberal. Apply MEHTA & SONS, 221, Bazargate, Bombay. 9974

A GENTLEMAN, lawyer and a graduate of London University, shortly leaving for East Africa, is willing to undertake any suitable business or commission. Apply Box No. 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9979

FOR SALE,

A few Brand New Ford, five-seater Cars, FOR SALE. Just arrived from Canada. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 9951

FOR SALE—Quite new, four cylinder, FORD TOURING CAR from fresh stock. Write Box No. 346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9963

FOR SALE—New built BUILDING Kalikabhuvan Cavel Lane, Kalbadevi Road. See owner or apply GANGADAS MOTILAL, 160, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 9935

FOR SALE—Brand new 4ft.—6in. screw cutting Lathes. Cushman and Whitton's Universal Chucks. Screw Jacks for Motor Car and Lorry. The INDIAN MACHINE TOOL CO., 233, Kika Street. 9959

FOR SALE—Melted TALLOW, about 4,200 maunds (Bombay), immediate delivery. Offers invited. Excellent chance for Soap-makers, Mill-owners and Exporters. DELHI BOMBAY TRADING CO., Post Box 368, Bombay. 9987

FOR SALE IN POONA—British Excelsior Motor Byke and Side-Car Combination, 4½ H.P. Rare model with electric lamps, kick starter. Good as new. Very little used. Apply J. F. BHARUCHA, opposite Poona Gymkhana, Bund Road. 9972

FOR SALE—CLEGG DARRACQ, four cylinder, five passenger, touring car 16-20 H.P. with C. A. V. dynamo, two head and side lamps, cushion covers, watch, new hood, tyres, all in excellent condition, etc. Car recently thoroughly overhauled and beautifully painted. Petrol consumption 20 miles a gallon. Owner selling having bought a two seater. Open to trial and examination to bona-fide buyer. Apply Box No. 345, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9960

LANDED PROPERTY, consisting of 6244 square yards of land, Freehold Foras, with four blocks of buildings on part of land, with a large shop frontage of 190 feet, open on three sides, in the centre of Mill locality at DeLisle Road, within easy distance of both the railway lines suitable for garage, factory, cotton godowns, etc., Apply to Mr. HORMASJI ARDESHIR, Century Building, 321, Hornby Road, Fort. 9842

FOR SALE—One six cylinder Landau-bodied seven seater, WOSELY MOTOR CAR, complete with dynamo, battery charginge and necessary tools, etc., in good running order, can be seen at Krishna Bhuwan, Khetwadi 10th Lane, or apply to AHMED ABDUL SATTAR, 246/48, Jakeria Musiid, Bombay. One Clement Bayard MOTOR CAR particulars as above and apply to above-mentioned address. 9929

YPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 Back Spacer and Tab, Look and work lik New Rnber Cover only, Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7, 10 11, Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—APARTMENTS, suitable for offices Show-rooms etc, in Mangaldas Market. Apply to the BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET Co., Ltd., No. 50/52, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. 9984

TO BE LET on long lease—an up to date spacious, ideal spot on Hornby Road for Bank Big office or Show Room. Apply Box No. 341, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9934

TO LET—During temporary absence of owner from India, from 1st June to end of November, 1920, all the three flats in "MALDON HOUSE", new Marine Lines, partially furnished. For particulars apply to S. MEHTA, Retreat Shahibag, P. O. Ahmedabad. 9900

TO LET—For the Poona Season (June-October 1920) ASHLEY HOUSE, Bund Gardens Road, Poona, containing six large bedrooms, large drawing and dining rooms, sample stable accommodation and large servants' quarters, well furnished, omplete eletric installation with billard table, etc. Suitabble for Rajas and Prince nd generolly occupied by Rajas. For rent, etc. apply Box No. 214, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9342

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Foreman, Loco Workshops of this Railway. None but those with previous experience in similar capacity in other Railways need apply. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to.

K. SRINIVASAIENGAR,
Loco-Superintendent,
Mysore Railways, BANGALORE. 9949

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—A 15 ton STEAM ROAD ROLLER in working condition. Age twelve years but little used. Working pressure 150 lbs. Maker Marshall and Sons. Offers to be sent to the undersigned. Roller can be seen in the workshop.

(Sd.) S. B. TAMBOLKER,
Municipal Engineer,
Poona City Municipality.
Dated 2nd April, 1920. 9970

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

S. BANNISTER & CO. LTD.—The Lamp Warehouse have REMOVED to 50, CHURCH GATE STREET, next to Kemp & Co. 9886

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGAVION CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the date of payment of the allotment money for shares in the above Company has been extended to 10th April, 1920.

Eastern Ship Brokers & Agency, Ltd.,
MANAGING AGENTS,
Anglo India & Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd. 9956

NOTICE.

ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SHARE HOLDERS are informed that share transfer forms will be available at the Company's Registered Office, 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay from the 15th April 1920.

Eastern Ship Brokers & Agency Ltd.,
MANAGING AGENTS,
Anglo India & Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd. 9957

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 16,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. ept., "Bombay Chronicle."

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9305

IMPORTANT TO MILL AGENTS.

FOR SALE.

ONE DYE HOUSE slightly used, fitted with 20 jiggers, 7 Yarn dyeing Vats, 2 wooden Boiling Kiers with false bottom, 1 Pump fitted to work both the Kiers, 1 Scutcher, 2 Sewing Machines, Shaftings, Pulleys, Water Pipes, Steam Pipes, completely erected in a large Corrugated Iron Shed. Can be seen by appointment. Apply Box No. 352, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9988

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March, 1921, of the wagons detailed below:—

5'-6" GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
600 of type A 1 length 21'-0".
1014 of type A 2 length 24'-6".
150 of type A 3 length 27'-7".

5'-6" GAUGE—OPEN.
250 of type C 1 length 19'-6".
226 of type C 2 length 23'-0".

METRE GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
514 of type M A 1 length 18'-0".
133 of type M A 2 length 20'-0".
150 of type M A 3 length 21'-6".

The types quoted are those of the Indian Railway Conference standard designs.

Copies of specifications, forms of tender and drawings can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, on payment of Rs. 200 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for wagons" and should reach the SECRETARY Railway Board, Simla, on or before the 30th April, 1920.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender. 9873

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Applications will be received only up to the 30th of April, 1920, or before that the list will be closed at the will of the Directors.

(A Copy of the Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, under Act. VII of 1913.)

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE Jewellery Consignments, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.)

Authorised Capital . . Rs. 50,00,000,

Issued Capital . . . Rs. 30,00,000,

Divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, payable as under :—

Rs. 2 on Application,

Rs. 3 on Allotment,

Rs. 5 on First Call,

And the balance as and when required in calls each of not more than Rs. 15/- a share, at an interval of not less than three months. Out of 30,000 shares, 20,000 have already been applied for by the directors, agents and their friends and remaining 10,000 have been offered to the public for subscription.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON'BLE MR. SALEBHOY KARIMJI BARODAWALA, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, BOMBAY. Landlord and Merchant, Member of the Legislative Council of H. E. The Governor of Bombay and Chairman of the National Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd.

DEVCHAND CULLIANJI, Esq., of Uttamchand Hirji, Shroffs, a Merchant and Banker, Bazar Gate, Fort, BOMBAY.

HABIBBHAI ESMAIL, Esq., of Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo, Merchant, Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

MAGANBHAI PRATAPCHAND, Esq., Pearl Merchant, Zaveri Bazar, BOMBAY.

HASAM MEHERALLY VAZIR, Esq., Merchant, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ARDESHIR NASARWANJI KHARIWALA, Esq., Landlord and Building Contractor, Bandra, BOMBAY.

SUKHLAL KEVALDAS, Esq., Manager of Gani Haji Ahmed, Khand Bazar, BOMBAY.

JINUBHAI BHAGWANDAS MEHTA, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY. Director of the National Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd.

PANACHAND MANCHAND, Esq. (Ex-officio), Pearl Merchant, 381-83, Zaveri Bazar, BOMBAY.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. MALVI MODY RANCHHODDASS & Co.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.

MANAGING AGENTS.

MESSRS. PANACHAND MANCHAND & Co.

COMPANY'S REGISTERED OFFICE.
259-61 SHAIKH MEMON STRET, BOMBAY.

Objects and Scope.

This Company is established with a view to give convenience to persons or firms doing international import and export business in Jewellery on commission. The Company side by side will also do banking business on the way and to the extent and for the purposes mentioned in the Memorandum of Association. It has also been provided in the Memorandum of Association of the Company that the Company will also do the commission agency business in other articless of commerce so that the capital of the Company may always be kept utilised. But the Company will not, in any case, do the business specified in the Memorandum of Association on its own account and responsibility as a principal, except necessarily and for the purposes mentioned and to the extent also mentioned in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

The majority of the directors are men knowing the particular business by heredity as well as by experience of over ten years in the line, and also persons of repute in their business.

The qualification of a director shall be the holding in his own right and name and not jointly with any other person, 150 shares of the Company. The remuneration of every director is at least Rs.50/ for every meeting of the Board attended by him.

The remuneration of the Agents, Messrs. Panachand Manchand & Company will be 10% on the total net profits of the Company if the dividend declared in any year is not less than 7½%. The agents have decided to take nothing if the dividend goes below 7½%, and the directors are empowered by the Articles of the Company to increase the remuneration of the agents according to their work and if the dividend goes to 9% or above it.

An agreement will be entered into between the Company and the said Agents Messrs. Panachand Manchand & Company to the above effect. It is also provided in the agreement that they shall continue to act as such Agents of the Company for a period of 35 years upon the terms and conditions set out in the said agreement.

Mr. Panachand Manchand a partner in the Agent's firm shall be an ex-officio director of the Company.

The minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is 5,000 shares, and this is only applicable to the first allotment.

The Company shall pay for the initial preliminary expenses, which are estimated at about Rs. 7,000/- and also for aid of the persons required for the formation and flotation of the Company using the greatest care and scrutiny to keep them as low as possible, and it is also provided in the Memorandum of Association of the Company to pay as commission or brokerage in placing or assisting to place the shares of the Company.

Brokerage at the rate of one per cent. will be allowed to the official brokers on allotment of shares.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached at the end of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

Forms of application for shares will be obtained at the office of the Company, or at 381-83, Zaveri Bazar.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the agreement to be entered into between the Company and the Agents may be inspected at the registered office of the Company or at Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddass & Company, the Company's Solicitors, during office hours.

Dated the 29th day of March, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HATTERSLEY MILLS CO., LTD.

THE SHARE LISTS of the above Company will be CLOSED to the public on the 10th instant in consequence of the heavy oversubscription of shares.

ALLEN BROS. & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.

The Hattersley Mill Co., Ltd.,
Canada Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 6th April, 1920.
9990

"CARS FOR PRIVATE HIRE."

MOTOR CARS will be SUPPLIED on PRIVATE HIRE by DAILY, WEEKLY or MONTHLY contracts at the rate of annas six per mile within the five miles' radius from Victoria Terminus and waiting charges Re. 1-4-0 per hour. Tariff sheet on application. Please write to

SHAW WADDINGTON,
Managing Agents,
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport
Service, Limited,
315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
9943

TO MOTORISTS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY of buying Motor Cars and Cycles at the Auction Sale on SUNDAY, 11th instant, at 4 p.m. at "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, by MOTOR EMPORIUM, LTD., Grant Road, Bombay 9989

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address.
9464

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per The Scindia Steam Navigation Co's s.s. "LOYALTY" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Genoa via Marseilles and are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to be surveyed. No survey will be held on deck cargo in single gunnies. The bills of claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
9989 The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF LALA ACHHRU RAM, B.A., SENIOR SUB-JUDGE, KARNAL.
Civil Suit No. 24 of 1919.

NARAIN DAS, son of Kalka Das Mahajan of Panipat ..... Plaintiff.

against

(1) Ishar Das, son of Janki Das, (2) Bajrang Das, minor, (3) Hanuman Bux, major sons of Ishar Das through Ishar Das, (4) Pohkar Mal, son of Ghasi Ram Mahajan of Kalba Devi Road, Bombay .....Defendants.

WHEREAS summonses were issued for the above-named defendants several times, but were not served. This Court is satisfied that the defendants are avoiding service of notice purposely and it is impossible to serve them in the ordinary way, this notice is therefore issued under Order V, Rule 20, Civil Procedure Code, for the attendance of the defendants in this Court on the 17th April, 1920, otherwise the case will proceed ex parte against them.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 3rd day of April, 1920.

ACHHRU RAM,
Senior Sub-Judge,
Karnal.
9932

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai AISHABAI, wife of Hafiz Ebrahim Dawood Wahed of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kasai Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

HAFIZ EBRAHIM DAWOOD WAHED of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, the husband of the deceased abovenamed, a Commission Agent, residing at Kasai Moholla without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 25th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER,
9976 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 22,225 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Dharamsey Jetha and Co.'s Godown.

2,225 Bales Cotton (Khandesh, Berar, Moglai Nimar) slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 116 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on Thursday the 8th April, 1920 at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Colaba in Ralli Bros Jaitha No. A1 Apolloo Reclamation behind Evelyn House by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Ralli Bros. Jaitha.

116 Bales of High Class stapled Cotton (Dondaicha: Bodwad and Yawal) slightly damaged fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,900 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th April, 1920 at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Colaba on the Old Gun Carriage Factory ground on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Khimji Vishram and Co.'s godown.

About 2,900 bales high class stapled cotton (Sindh, American and Bengal) slightly damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE PORCELAINWARE AND FANCY GOODS, etc., etc.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., custodian of Enemy Property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th April 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms the following enemy property belonging to certain officers, and crew of the Prize Vessal "Franz Ferdinand."

Japanese porcelainware, fancy goods, cupboards, trays, cup and saucers, vases, figures, etc. etc

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 559 BAGS METHEE SEEDS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 129 OF 1920.

Messrs. Jassawalla & Co. Plaintiff.

v/s

(1) Messrs. Laxmidas Tricumdas and Co. (2) Messrs. Meghji Chaturbhuj and Co. Defendants

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. Solicitors of the 2nd Defendent abovenamed and by virtue of a consent order made in the above by the High Court of Bombay on the 26th day of January 1920, will sell by Public Auction at the godown No. 49 of Messrs. Meghji Chaturbhuj and Co. at Dana Bunder, Kalyan Street, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of the 1st defendant Messrs. Laxmidas Tricumdas and Co.

559 bags methee seeds.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Docks No. 7 and 8, by order of Messrs. Sheriff Hassam and Co. and on account and at the risk of A. Meyer, Esq.:—

Ex. S. S. "INDO MARU."

250 bags each 36 loaves Egyptian Loaf Sugar, marked Bekhor.

The above goods are lying at Victoria Docks No. 7 and 8 and must be removed by purchasers at their own cost.

AUCTION SALE of 10 bales Rangooni Checks, 5 cases Japanese Checks, 5 cases Japanese Poplins, 9 cases English Jeffers, 2 cases Coloured Mercerised Satins, 1 bale Woollen Flannels, 7 cases Coloured Vayals and 1 case Purmatto.

On MONDAY, the 12th April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Haji Ebrahim Tyeb and on account and at the risk of Seth Abdul Currim Jusab:—

10 bales Checks Rangooni Double width 42 inches 30/40 yards.

5 cases each 30 pieces Japanese Check 28 inches 30 yards.

5 cases each 30 pieces Japanese Poplins 30 inches 30 yards.

2 cases each 40 pieces English Jeffer Silk border 31/32 inches 40/45 yards.

2 cases each 54 pieces English Jeffer colour stripe.

5 cases each 54 pieces English Jeffer colour stripe.

2 cases each 41 pieces coloured mercerised Satins 30/31 inches 40/45 yards.

1 bale 20 pieces Grey Suiting Woollen Flannels 52 inches 30/35 yards.

5 cases each 50 pieces coloured Vayals 30/40 inches 40/45 yards.

2 cases each 50 pieces coloured Vayals 30/40 inches 40/45 yards.

1 case Purmatto.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1920.

TO MOTORISTS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY of buying Motor Cars and Cycles at the Auction Sale on SUNDAY, 11th instant, at 4 p.m. at "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, by MOTOR EMPORIUM, Ltd., Grant Road, Bombay. 9981

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

Auction Sale of 164 Cases Royal George Whisky and 184 Cases Red Seal Whisky, by James Martin and Co.

Under instructions from the Office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Apollo Bonded Warehouse at Custom House Road, Fort, the following consignment consisting of:—

A. A. and Co.—S: H. S. K. and Co.:—164 cases Royal George Whisky, strength 1.98 F. G.; 1.49 P. G.; by James Martin and Co.

A. A. and Co.—S: H. S. K. and Co.:—184 cases Red Seal Whisky, strength 1.95 F. G.; 1.45 P. G.; by James Martin and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LEASEHOLD SALT PANS KNOWN AS "KRISHNA AGAR", "PADDY FIELDS" AND "GARDEN LANDS" AT BELLAPUR, KASBA SHAHBA, DISTRICT THANA, AND IN THE "LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "ARTHUR SALT PANS" AT BHANDUP AND IN THE LEASEHOLD AND PROPRIETORY SALT PANS KNOWN AS "RAMSHANKER AGAR" IN URAN TALUKA, ZILLA KOLABA.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esqr., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th April, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following properties.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—Salt pans situate, lying and being at Bellapur, Kasba Shahba, District Thana and known as "Krishna Agar", "Paddy fields" and "Garden lands" and bounded on the East by Rajpuri Hill, and Koli Makhroj, on the West by partly the Agricultural land of Karawa Village and partly by a creek, on the South by a creek and on the North by the Agricultural land, known as "Krishna Khar" and belonging to Bai Lalitabai.

SECONDLY—Salt pans situate lying and being at Bhandup and bearing Plot Nos. 1 and 2, consisting of salt pans and vacant land, useful for salt pans.

THIRDLY—The leasehold land partly consisting of salt pans and called "Ramshanker Agar" and partly Agricultural land situated at Uran, Zilla Kolaba under the jurisdiction of Surkarkun Uran, admeasuring in all 237 acres and 34½ gunthas or thereabouts and consisting of salt pans numbering 1,404 pans and bounded on the West by Agar Patali, on the South partly by the Agricultural land Savarar and partly by Sevankhar, on the East partly by Agricultural land known as Jaokhaoo and partly by Agricultural land known as Aphar, and also proprietory salt pans numbering 927 pans, also called "Ramshanker Agar."

For further particulars and printed copies conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for the said Official Assignee at their office at Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A SHARE NO. 1252 OF MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD.

Under instructions from a party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th April, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms.

A Share No. 1252 of Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ld., which the Directors of the said Company refused thrice to register the transfer in the names of a Parsi Vakil, a Parsi old shareholders and a Hindu Bar-at-Law.

AUCTION SALE of rich household furniture safe, sweet-toned piano, by S. Rose & Co. valuable marble statues specially ordered from Italy, garden plants etc., on Sunday the 11th April 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th April 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the bungalow next to Mr. R. D. Tata's bungalow at Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill very valuable and handsome plain and carved furniture very rich glassware, porcelainware, rich specially made sliding dining table with screw by Messrs. Mackenzie & Co. large rich teakwood screen, rich drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich almairahs with glass doors, dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet toned cottage piano by Messrs. S. Rose and Co. English safe on stand, single and double bedsteads, teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, rich writing tables, clothe and gown presses, hatstand, wall clock, electric ceiling and table fans, Jost fan, filters, ice box, rich marble statues specially ordered from Italy, alluminum utensils, English stone, and a large number of garden plants and pots, etc.

The property of J. H. Dunkerley, Esq., of Messrs. Dunkerley and Co. proceeded to Europe, and also of A. A. Velossariadi, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros. proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, DINNER SERVICE, CHOICE PLATEDWARE, SET OF BOOKS FOR AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, TRIUMPH FREE ENGINE CLUTCH MOTOR CYCLE WITH SIDE CAR, EVINRUDE BOAT PETROL MOTOR, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beach House," First floor Sassoon Dock Road, No. 2, Middle Colaba, valuable teak and blackwood Household Furniture, etc., such as:—Dining table, chairs, teapoys, sideboard, Japanese fancy vases, blackwood drawing Room suite, centre table, special richly carved cuckoo striking clock, book case, special plate glass fish aquarium with gold fish, ceiling fan with regulator, fancy electric zoomars and pendants, electric kettle, electric table fans, rich electric shades, dumbwaiter, soda glasses, wine glasses, pictures, teakwood double bed complete with mattress, glass door almirahs, roll top writing desk specially made to order, clothes basket, wash basins, electric table lamp, meatsafe, lot of photographic materials, developing dishes, Primus stoves, aluminum utensils, Triumph free engine 3¼ H.P. motor cycle with side car, Evinrude 4 H.P. Boat Petrol Motor, etc., etc.

The property of Jehangir R. Wadia Esq., Automobile Engineer, proceeding to America.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred bicycle wheels vis-a-vis, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 bay horse aged quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CHOICH AND RARE PLANTS AT RIDGE ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 7th and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 8th April at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Ridge" Malabar Hill, the remaining very valuable choice and rare plants, consisting of Palms, Ferns, etc., etc., the property of W. S. Millard, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th April at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, very rich glass and porcelainware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich Persian and English carpets, rich oil paintings engravings and water colours, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, table ornaments, old brass ornaments, teapoys, carved tables, and sofas, cane furniture, writing tables, book cases, one lot books, single and double bedsteads, cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstands, ice-box, meatsafes, aluminium utensils, garden pots, China mattings etc., etc. the property of the Hon. Justice Sir J. J. Heaton proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, New Queen's Road, Chowpatty, in the Mandap, opposite to Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Sons, the valuable furniture belonging to the estate of late Vazir Saheb Bhaudinbhoy of Junagad (which has been brought to Bombay, for the purpose of sale), consisting of Bohmian cut glass mirror bedsteads, and cupboards, large Bohimian glass double swings, mirror, sofas and chairs, electric hanging and table lamps, cut glass, water fountains solid silves hookas, cases and large glass chandeliers, figures, chairs, big wall mirrors, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, by Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, drawing room suite, one Asolian Orchestrella Organ by Orchestrella Co., London, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, carpets, etc., the property of W. L. Weldon, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F P household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, one full size slate billiard table by Joan Roberts with balls, cues bearking bruces etc. complete handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome engravings and pictures, China bath tubs, dressing and washing tables, almirahs, bedsteads, cooking utensils etc., etc. the property of W. S. Millard Esqr., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED PIECE-GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Sheth Ramlal Ganeshiram and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Dalichand Ramgopal of Karad:—

4 packages piece-goods inclnding bleached, longeloth, satin cloth, bleached mulls, nainsukh, check, twill, towels, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF A BIG CRAFT.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of the Owner, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th April, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the following craft now lying at Mazagoan in Darukhana Bunder:—

A big craft known as "Ramban" No. 4325, weight 308 khandies or 77.9 tons, 82 feet 5 inches in length, 22 feet 8 inches in breadth 7 feet 9 inches deep. Call No. 173 of 1917-18. The craft is running at Malabar and other coast lines.

Private offers will be considered before the day of sale.

The craft is on view at the above Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2402.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF GERMAN MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 7th day of April 1920 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner, leaving India.

1 German 4 cylinder, 5 seater Motor Car intrim with German waterproof Bosch, magneto and zenith carburetter in running order.

The car will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers on the day of sale.

Terms cash at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 7th day of April, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop occupied by Messrs. M. Fredoon and Co. at the corner of Medow Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. Fredoon and Co., vacating their premises, surplus stock in trade comprising, woollen cashmere, serge coating, also ready made shirts, hats, neckties, bows, collars, leather kit bags, hand bags, etc., also shop furniture such as show cases, helves, sewing machine electric fans, fittings etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Grand Auction sale of Superior Silk, Cotton, Woollen, Gold and Silver embroidered Piece Goods and Silk, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery from Bhavnagar State.

Rare Opportunity to Private Gentlemen Tailors and Outfitters and Dealers in Silk, Cotton and Woollen, Gold and Silver embroideries Piece Goods and Hosiery.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 8th day of April 1920, and the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior Silk, Cotton and woollen piece goods choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji K. C. S. I. of Bhavnagar comprising.

Superior Silk Piece Goods:—Such as English Silk, Shanghai Silk, China Silk and Kashi Silk Suiting Japanese Cellulor, Silk Zepher Shirtings Spunella Silk Shirting, Japanese Silk Shirting, Silk vasting, Japanese Silk Suiting, Swadeshi Silk, Asam Silk, Artificial Silk, Bukhari Silk, and Silk tapestry, etc.

Superior Cotton Piece Goods:—Duck, Check, Moleskin, Waterpoof, Cellulor Zepher Shirting, Tasea, Cambric Mercerised Voil Voil with Spots Linnen, Twill, Nensookh, Vasting etc., etc.

Superior Woollen Piece Goods:—Cashmere, Sorala, Reversible Whipcord, Serge, etc., etc.

Gold and Silver Embroidered Piece Goods:—Ladies' Sofas, Curtains, Dresses and Pieces of Khinbas, etc., etc.

Hosiery:—Silk, Cotton and Woollen under Shirts Socks, Shawls, Silk handkerchieves, Shirts etc., etc.

In lots suitable to private users, Tailors and out fitters and dealers in silk, cotton and woollen piece goods, hosiery.

The above are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1920.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO.,

Goldsmiths and Jewellers,

249-53, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "Sonachandi."
TELE No. 949.

Buy of goldrefunded always at market, rate on return of article bought of us

AMUSEMENTS.

Balliwala's Theatre
Tardeo
Sunday, 11th April
9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
Music Music Music
by
The Indian Nightingale
Miss Gauharjan
Plan at the Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

Concert
AT THE
Jehangir Hall
SATURDAY 10TH APRIL AT 9-30 P. M.
ENRICO PALMETTO
(THE DANISH CARUSO)
Late of the Royal Opera—Copenhagen
and
RAYNA CARETTE
Late Principal Dancer of the
FOX FILM COMPANY
and
Miss SYLVIA MENDOZA *Pianist.*
BOX PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
Open
TICKET, Rs. 5 & Rs. 3.

SATURDAY 10th
West-End Cinema
presents
The Greatest Society Drama
in
THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME
by Sir Hall Caine

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920
A Well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting
THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.
To-day Wednesday 7th April
"Lord Richard in the Pantry."
Tomorrow Thursday 8th April
"MR. WU"
Friday 9th April
"NAUGHTY WIFE"
Saturday and Sunday, 10th and 11th April
"The Voice from the Minaret"
Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m.
after 7 p.m. at the Theatre,

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
"Land O' Lizards"
GOLD since time begun, has been the cause of greed, hatred and blood-lust among mankind. Never perhaps, has the evil it can do been better illustrated than in "LAND O' LIZARDS."

PERILS OF THUNDER MOUNTAIN
Vitagraph's great sensational serial in fifteen episodes.
The Cliff of Treachery
and
Tree of Torture
JAMES AUBREY
IN
SWITCHES & SWEETIES
Vitagraph's Special Comedy in two parts.
UNIVERSAL TOPICAL BUDGET
and
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
Full of sensational events in the world of Science, Industry, Art, Society, Stage and Sport.
Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Globe Cinema,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"DADDY LONG LEGS"

THE MARY PICKFORD MASTERPIECE!!

featuring

The World's Sweetheart

MARY PICKFORD

A Veritable Vision of Loveliness!

The most admired, adored and worshipped in the Feminine part of the World!

The heart-breaking beauty of

MARY PICKFORD

THE EMPRESS

To day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

EXCLUSIVE MASTERPIECE

Barker's Stupendous Production of

"EAST LYNNE"

7,000 Feet Long, 5 Acts and 117 Scenes

Adapted from Mrs. Henry Woodd's famous Novel.

Miss Blanche Forsythe as Lady Isabel

The Greatest English Emotional Actress

giving a picture full of intense human interest and delightful insight into the manners and customs of English Life during the early Victorian period.

Commencing Next Week, Saturday, 10th April

Antonio Moreno and Carol Holloway

IN

"The Iron Test"

VITAGRAPH'S latest and Greatest SERIAL.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

presents

Baby Marie Osborne

AND

LITTLE SAMBO

IN

Dolly's Vacation

A comedy drama in five amusing acts.

A picture for the Kiddies and grown ups.

PATHE REVIEW

A weekly film Magazine devoted to Art, Science, Mocks, Travel and sports—Interesting and educative.

PATHE GAZETTE

Carpentier-Grundhoven Boxing Match at Monte Carlo. Order in he Court (Comic)

Times: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

Sunday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

HAVE YOU READ

the greatest and the foremost English Novelist, Hall Caine? Of all his books

"THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"

is out-and-out the most startling and the most sensational one. It is a tremendous Story o a Woman's Love, Sacrifice and Suffering—a merciless expose of Man's "Double Standard" of Morality and of the Tyranny of Man-made conventions.

You should know this Great Story—if you are a person with a Soul. What is **Marriage**? What is **Morality**? What is **Marital Fidelity**? What is **Divorce**?

HALL CAINE

has profoundly stirred the masses of England and America by his Momentous Book

"THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"

which deals with the vital question of deep importance to Society—and which **you will see with your own eyes.**

NEXT SATURDAY

on the Screen of the ever popular

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

A master-film of Beauty, dramatic strength, superiority of its cast, grandeur and Artistry—full of heart-appealing Scenes—a Picture that that has thrilled Millions—a Picture that will stir your Soul—directed by the Master-hand, **Hugh Ford**, produced by the same Company that produced "Joan of Arc"

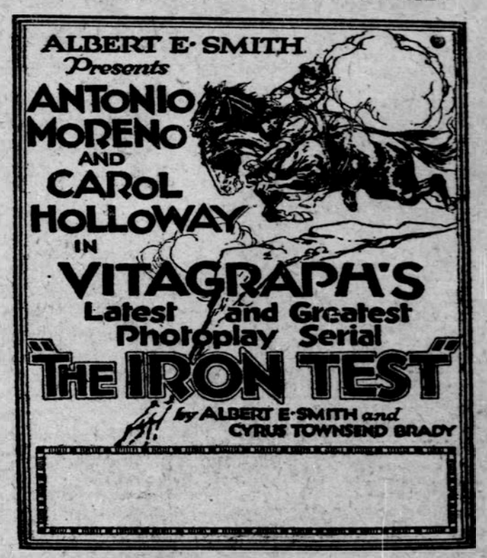
COME!—SOMETHING STARTLING IS IN STORE FOR YOU NEXT SATURDAY!

And it is only a One-Week Society Drama—NOT a Serial!

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING SAT. 10TH APRIL.



SEE

The Mighty Picture Now in its Entirety!—The Film Complete—All the Eleven Parts—12,000 Feet!

THE BRIGHTEST JEWEL OF FRENCH LITERATURE

"LES MISERABLES"

The Immortal Masterpiece of Victor Hugo, who is according to the best Literary Opinion, the greatest Writer born since William Shakespeare. His great melodramatic Story has been characterised as the noblest Epic in Dramatic Work and Fiction ever created or conceived. Dante made a hell of the Poetry; Hugo tried to make one with Reality. The Picturisation of this Immortal, "Gospel of the Poor," with the renowned

WILLIAM FARNUM.

as ths Social castaway pariah, is just another supreme achievement of the celebrated Author of "Cleopatra" "Alladdin" and "A Daughter of the Gods"

WILLIAM FOX

It has cost him $ 750,000 to picturise it.

8—DAYS MORE—8!!

"LES MISERABLES"

the most melodramatic of all Victor Hugo's great melodramas, with William Farnum playing the part of the immortal "Jean Valjean."

In LES MISERABLES William Fox has left nothing undone to have it historically correct, even to the smallest details.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers (Bombay) while presenting this $750,000 super-production to their patrons assure them that the screen interpretation of

THE GRIM TRAGEDY OF
DEATH AS WELL AS THE LIGHT COMEDY OF LIFE

is portrayed here with a force and with a pathos that keeps every spectator mute and awe-struck throughout the Film.

The hard side of the man is shown in all his revengeful feeling against the world that caused him to serve nineteen years at hard labour for stealing a loaf of bread for his starving relatives. And the softer side, when he, having changed his name and beceme wealthy, is lending a helping hand to every one around him. Then, too, the wonderful sprit that makes him renounce the few joys he has had in life is shown in remarkable bits of acting by his master artist,

WILLIAM FARNUM

Come and see this mighty Drama—for it is o Lesson of a Life--Time!

JEAN VALEJEAN

a character in literature that will never die. He represents the outcast

PRAIAH OF SOCIETY

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

RATES: Box Rs. 2; Sofas Re. 1; First Class 12 annas; Upper Row 8 annas; Second Class 6 annas; Third Class 2 annas.

EMPRESS CINEMA

POETRY OF MOTION.

If you want really something different and apart from the ordinary we have it.

These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated. Don't Lose This Unique Opportunity.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld.

has the houour to present

To-day WEDNESDAY April 7th, 1920 at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"East Lynne"

Featuring

BLANCHE FORSYTHE

as

LADY ISABEL

THURSDAY April 8th, 1920 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.

The Most artistic and beautiful production

"Harischandra"

Known by all Hindus.

FRIDAY April 9th, 1920 at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers:

"Romeo & Juliet"

Featuring

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

and

BEVERLY BAYNE

SATURDAY 10TH

"THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"

A Paramount-Artcraft special story by Sir Hall Caine

MORTALITY—What Is It

One thing for man, and another thing for woman?

This startling picture of a young wife's life says no!

at

WEST-END CINEMA

Fourth instalment

Chapters 10--11--12.

of the popular Vitagraph Serial

THE WOMAN IN THE WEB

Full of Mystery, Suspense, Adventure also the Newest New Screen Magazine and a Sensible Comic at

Cinema Magestic.

4 Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-15 & 10-30.

Commencing Saturday 17th inst.

The Latest Mythological Production of the Hindusthan Cinema Film Co.

SHREE RAMA JANMA

OR

THE BIRTH OF RAMA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

THEATRE

Commencing Monday 12th April 1920.

9-30 At 9-30

THE

Leyland Hodgson Revue
Leyland Hodgson Revue
Leyland Hodgson Revue

COMPANY

30——ARTISTES——30

A Brilliant Combination of Stars' Direct from England in the

LATEST LONDON REVUES

Monday, Tuesday, Wednerday, & Sunday April 12th, 13th, 14th & 18th.

VAUDEVILLE

Thursday Friday, & Saturday April, 15th, 16th, & 17th.

"JERRY & Co."

By Arrangement with Lew Lake, Esq.)

Booking at S. ROSE & Co.,

WEST-END CINEMA

from Saturday 10th

SIR HALL CAINE'S

THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME

Love, marriage, duty—see what they mean to a girl sold to a faithless husband, see this story of a young wife's heart, the greatest woman drama ever shown of the screen. It gives to woman a soul on her own.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Premier Theatre of the East.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The five-reel Vitagraph Photoplay

"A Stitch in Time."

Girl sacrifices own great love that man may be happy with unworthy rival.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

Commencing 15th April:

15th—AIDA	23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
16th—FAUST	24th—IL TROVATORE
17th—LA TOSCA	25th—PEARL FISHERS
18th—CARMEN	26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
19th—RIGOLETTO	27th—LA JUIVE
20th—LA BOHEME	28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
21st—MIGNON	29th—DEMON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA	

Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2. Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Boxes and seats for the above whole season at a Reduction of 15 %.

Five o'clock MATINEES on 17th and 24th April of OPERAS which will be declared hereafter on arrival of the Company.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

Boxes, Stalls, Dress Circle, and Balcony for night and Matinee performances could be Reserved at S. ROSE & CO.

FROM SATURDAY 10TH

"The woman thou gavest me"

by Sir Hall Caine

at

WEST-END CINEMA.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Both day and night temperatures are in defect, the maximum being 69 deg. F. or 15 deg. below normal and the minimum 48 deg. F. at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is generally below normal, the minimum being 12 deg. in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in considerable defect except in lower Sind; night temperature is also below the average, the deficiency being 10 deg. at Mount Abu, 13 deg. at Jacobadad and 15 deg. at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal except at Neemuch and Surat. Temperature is below normal except locally on the Kathiawar coast, the deficiency being considerable at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal except in the southern districts, where it is in slight excess. Temperature is below the average both by day and night in the northwestern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.21in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is in excess and rose to 108 deg. F. at Nizamabad; night temperature is in slight defect at Malegaon and Poona.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a quarter of an inch of rain at Hyderabad. Temperature has fallen in the United Provinces and is now in moderate to considerable defect both by day and night in northwest India, and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces and of the central parts of the country.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th April 1920.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards after giving nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir. A few falls of rain have also occurred in Assam and on the south Burma coast.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Dhubri, Srinagar a half; Sonamarg, Drosh one.

Temperature is low in northwest India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON TUESDAY, THE 6th APL. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total Jan. 1st. to date.	Departure Jan. 1st. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	83.2	65.8	65	..	6.97	+2.99
Muskat	79.8	72.1	58	..	0.85	-2.82
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.7	58.1	53	..	1.98	-0.97
Rawalpindi	69.2	48.5	57	..	2.27	-0.62
Lahore	82.0	56.2	60	..	2.79	+0.23
Risar	86.4	55.3	31	..	1.23	-0.74
Ambala	67.7	62.1	29	..	4.23	-1.04
Delhi	87.5	63.8	34	..	2.22	-0.71
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	91.4	62.7	26	..	2.10	+0.28
Manipuri	96.3	62.0	23	..	1.63	-0.66
Jhansi	94.8	62.8	24	..	0.91	-0.86
Cawnpore	93.4	67.1	24	..	1.68	-0.71
Allahabad	100.9	65.7	16	..	1.04	-1.20
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	91.5	54.2	28	..	0.78	-0.39
Karachi	88.2	67.1	59	..	0.45	-1.66
Ajmer	85.8	63.2	27	..	2.64	+1.39
Jaipur	88.5	64.5	16	..	2.71	+1.39
Kotah	90.6	66.0	15	..	2.62	+0.99
Mount Abu	74.6	57.4	13	..	0.75	-0.49
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.6	61.5	61	..	0.12	-0.39
Dwarka	83.5	74.0	63	..	1.07	+0.33
Veraval	85.1	65.4	65	..	6.73	+4.33
Rajkot	90.2	59.7	42	..	2.10	+1.09
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	62.0	19	..	3.68	+2.18
Surat	95.4	66.1	35	..	4.08	+3.08
Ahmedabad	97.7	65.2	16	..	1.39	+0.59
Deesa	95.8	68.6	14	..	0.06	-0.49
Neemuch	89.1	58.6	57	..	3.31	+2.66
Indore	93.6	59.1	11	..	4.94	+3.59
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	97.9	68.9	15	..	1.32	-1.89
Nagpur	95.0	67.4	10	..	0.69	-1.69
Hoshangabad	98.7	68.0	24	..	3.68	+1.77
Khandwa	96.6	69.7	70	..	6.64	+3.89
Akola	102.8	70.5	33	..	1.71	+0.41
Amraoti	101.4	74.5	15	..	0.13	-0.49
Wagpur	101.8	70.6	19	..	1.02	-1.13
Chanda	104.7	73.8	53	..	1.37	-1.09
Raipur	99.9	71.6	47	..	1.37	-1.69
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.7	75.4	67	..	1.50	+0.09
Ratnagiri	87.7	76.1	61	..	0.79	-0.39
Marmugoa	88.2	75.4	72	..	3.71	+2.67
Karwar	92.7	71.5	75	..	3.11	+1.69
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.3	64.5	27	..	1.82	+0.52
Ahmednagar	97.8	67.3	20	..	4.13	+2.53
Poona	98.8	63.4	30	..	2.58	+1.38
Sholapur	103.1	74.0	9	..	2.79	+1.49
Bijapur	100.4	76.8	31	..	2.49	+0.89
Belgaum	97.3	64.4	41	..	2.84	+0.93
Aurangabad	98.6	73.4	0	..	3.16	+1.66
Nizamabad (Indr)	107.9	76.3	39	..	1.92	-0.58
Hyderabad	99.9	78.2	62	0.21	0.15	+0.05
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.8	79.4	64	..	9.32	+5.62
Calicut	91.6	79.9	77	..	19.47	+13.37
Cochin	92.9	75.7	71	..	21.51	+12.31
Colombo	82.3	75.0	71	..	29.89	+15.59
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	72.2	75	..	11.75	+4.75
Bellary	104.5	77.7	42	..	6.31	+2.41
Cuddapah	104.5	78.6	54	..	9.68	+4.68
Madras	91.4	75.8	71	..	28.04	+9.04
Bangalore	94.7	67.8	65	..	7.29	+4.59
Coimbatore	99.0	74.3	73	..	6.51	+3.31
Trichinopoly	101.8	79.3	69	..	21.93	+12.73
Nagapatam	91.5	80.3	70	..	55.55	+36.35

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for instrumental error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 6th April, 1920 was 30.032 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to a mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively above or below 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid barometers temperature correction is needed for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For comparresting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.12 inch for every 15 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. April 1st

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	2,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	.. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	.. ..	200
" " Imports	.. ..	..
Mid. American Spot	.. ..	28.76
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	.. ..	83.90
New York 11 a.m. (As known is Liverpool at closing time)	.. { May / July / Oct.	39.46 / 37.23 / 34.15
New Orleans 9 a.m.	.. .. { May / Oct.	39.30 / 33.90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool. April 1st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
April	25 60
May	..
June	..
July	24.75
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	23.00
Nov.	22.54
Dec.	22.05
Jan.	21.85
Feb.	..
Mar.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. April 1st.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	26.15
May	25.85
June	25.35
July	24.65
Aug.	24.52
Sept.	23.82
Oct.	23.24
Nov.	22.74
Dec.	22.22
Jan.	22.09
Feb.	21.88
Mar.	21.70

Tone :— Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. April 1st.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.57
" " Fully Good	15.32
" " Fine	15.82
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.10
" " Fully Good	19.85
" " Fine	20.35
" Broach Good	22.35
" " Fully Good	22.60
" " Fine	22.85
" Broach Scinde Good	14.75
" " Fully Good	15.50
" " Fine	16.00

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London. Saturday. April 1st

	Bales
Total in Sight	Not received.
American Visible Supply	
East Indian " "	
American " "	
Other " "	
Total Sales	11,000
Total Indian Sales	900
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
Total Indian Export	..
" " Stock	52,500
" " Forwarded	2,000
" " Actual Export	200
" " Imports	7,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	275,000
Total Indian Afloat	20,000
Total Afloat	337,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, April 1st.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	112,206,000	Dec.	3,000 000
Public Deposits	36,206,000	Inc.	16,400,000
Other do.	160,900,000	Dec	30,900,000
Govt. Securities	20,400,000	..	25,000 000
Other do.	169,500,000	Inc.	18,400,000
Notes and Gold	25 400,000	Dec.	7,700 000

THE BANK RESERVE is 19% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. April 1st

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	24,000
Visible at New York May	39.60
" " July	36.80
" " Oct.	33.78
Spot Cotton at New York	41.75
" " Orleans	41.00
Visible at New Orleans May	38.90
" " Oct.	33.55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	3.92.75
Silver Commercial Bars	126½

New York. April 3rd.

Day's Export to Great Britain	18,000
" to Continent	7,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	3.97.00
Silver Commercial Bars	126½

New York. April 5th.

Futures at New York May	40.26
" " July	37.70
" " Oct.	34.73

MONEY MARKETS.

London, April 1st

Bankers 8%	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	72 1/8
" 2 months hence	72 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—More offering. Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 6 per cent	
Since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/4
" " 6 "	5 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Canada 2½%	46 1/4
Japan Paper 3½%	63
Indian Stock 2½% (Sterling Loan)	57 3/8
Government Securities 5%	49
Rs. On London at Paris, France	57.72

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£8¾
Hongkong Bank	£105
National Bank	£50

WAR LOANS.

London. April 1st

Funding Loan 4 %	£68 1/2
Victory Loan 4 %	£76 1/4
5 % New	£82 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 1st.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Nominal	94
Australian—61 lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yallow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Afloat Sellers	£45
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Apl-May Nominal	£38
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apl-June Nominal	£46
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Value	£41
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Sellers Him	£18
Toria Rapeseed:—Apl.-May Hull Nearest Value	£42½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£115
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£103 1/8
Copper Braziers	£174
Yellow Metal	103
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Nominal Value	72
Do do Fully Nominal Value	72
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Nominal Value	73/6
Do. do Karachi Aug.-Sept. Nominal Value	74

Tone:—Sterling prices are easier in sympathy with exchange. Java holders are firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers Flat	2/3 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe April	2/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 6.

The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 480½ for Fully Good Broach April-May and gradually advanced to Rs. 486. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 484 and Rs. 486, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 485½ advanced to Rs. 486 and closed as under.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 6.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 23-10.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2-3, 3-4.
D. D. on London 2-3 7-8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2-4, 7-8.
D. D. on France 615 francs.
Credit 3 Msd/a 730 francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 103½.
60 days sight Rs. 95.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War loan due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 63.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	...	7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	...	7 per cent.
Bank of Madras	...	6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May ..	483
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	July-Aug. ..	491
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	May ..	308
"	..	July ..	322
Fine Oomras	..	May ..	391
"	..	July ..	401

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 6th APRIL 1920.

		Rs/-
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May	311
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	324
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	485
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	394
" " "	July	403

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	..	325	315	295	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	..	335	315	295	"
M.G. Oomras No 3.	430	410	385	..	"
Central P. No. 1 ..	485	460	415	..	"
M.G. Central No. 2	460	440	405	..	"
M.G. Broach ..	..	515	500	480	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th April 1920.

Cotton	21,367 Bales.
Wheat	9 703 Cwts.
Linseed	5 102 "
Rape etc	3,365 "
Gingellyseed	530 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	475 "
Castorseed	207 "
Rice	872 "
Myrabollams	4,467 "
Cottonseed	8,709 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3,998 "
Jewar	2,932 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil
Barjree	4,175 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay April 6th 6 p.m.

Ready	Basis Terms	Rail Delivery.
	As. a. p.	Rs a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30 ..	61 9 0	7 15 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30 ..	59 0 0	7 15 0
" Karachi Bengal ..	60 0 0	7 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	12 8 0	12 15 0
" Cawnpore ..	12 7 0	12 15 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	13 5 0	13 13 0
Linseed, Brown Delhi ..	15 8 0	16 0 0
" " Thin ..	15 0 0	15 8 0
Seed, White 35-15 ..	104 0 0	21 0 0
" Gulai 75-25 ..	89 0 0	20 0 0
" Gulai 50-50 ..	95 0 0	19 0 0
" Black ..	80 0 0	16 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	14 4 0	14 12 0
Groundnuts ..	95 0 0	19 0 0
Mowraseed ..	8 12 0	9 4 0
Barley ..	54 0 0	..
Castorseed ..	60 0 0	12 0 0

Forward:	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	8	12	0
Linseed May ..	15	2	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 6th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic ..	2 3 7/16
Bank Demand ..	2 3 1/2
Doc Acceptance 8m/s. ..	2 5 0
Doc Demand ..	578
American Dollars ..	249
Hongkong " ..	224½
Shanghai ..	321
Japan ..	104½
Singapore ..	192

Market Steady.

COLOUR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 6.

The offices in the Fort were closed owing to the Easter holidays; but the local shops at Vad Gadi were open. Some business is reported in German as well as English Alizarine. As for Basic colours the rates here are lower than those at home and it is natural to expect that the genuine enquiry will help to improve the tone of the market. The market continues dull and there is very poor demand for all the Dyes. Alizarine is the only article, which has changed hands. German and Alizarine has changed hands at about Rs. 400 per cwt. Again the English Alizarine has changed hands between 1,300 to 1,400 per drum of 480 lbs. For other Dyes the rates are as follows:—

The quotations are:—
Congo-red Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8 per lb.
Direct green Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8 per lb.
Direct blue Rs. 5 per lb.
Auramine Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per lb.
Magenta crystals Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per lb.
Magenta powder Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per lb
Methyl violet Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 per lb.
Benzo perpurine Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per lb.
Sulpher black Re. 1 to Re. 1-4 per lb.

MILL-STORES.

BOMBAY, April, 6.

The volume of business transacted was very little during the Easter holidays. Again the offices in the Fort remained closed. The report of the mill-strike in Ahmedabad is likely to contribute more dullness in the mill-stores market. The fluctuations in the prices have not been attractive. The prices are almost the same.

CHEMICALS.

Faruia K, continues dull. Sago in sympathy with other starches is dull. Sodium sulphide has slightly increased in demand. Zinc has undergone slight decline. Bichromate of soda Potash, Glauber Salt, Waxing soda, Caustic Soda etc., have practically no fluctuations in values.

LONDON, April, 1.

Sale of East Indian Hides.
349,000 offered.
85,000 sold.
There were only limited sales at 10 per cent. lower.
Madras hides were on an average of 3d. to 4d. lower.
Buffaloes 1d. to 2d. lower.
Bombay goods to prime were only saleable at an average of 3d. decline.

BOMBAY HEALTH.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Monday was 123 as against 200 on the corresponding day last year and 152 in 1918. There were 4 attacks and 3 deaths from small pox and 2 attacks and 5 deaths, from Influenza (Pneumonia) on Monday.

The total mortality during the week ended April 3, was 839 which was 10 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 44.54. The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 40 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 259 against 53 and 380 respectively in the antecedent week. 9 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia, including 5 from the War Hospitals were received during the week. Of the total mortality, 185 deaths were among infants under due year of age. Deducting 29 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 810, giving the death-rate of 43.00.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1919, were mortality, 1,403 and the death-rate 74.48; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19) mortality 880 and the death-rate 46.72.

Cholera continued absent. Small-pox registered 43 attacks (including 3 imported cases) and 16 deaths and plague 10 attacks and 10 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 348 against 376 in the corresponding week of 1919, and 377 the average of the week during 1915-1919.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Time stated is Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER: Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Still.	
	Apl	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues	6	m 0	33	27	3	6	m 6	37	15	8
		1	13a	27	10		6	57a	18	4
Wed.	7	m 1	1	26	8	7	m 7	3	16	0
		1	44a	27	3		7	28a	18	11
Thu.	8	m 1	29	26	0	8	m 7	31	16	7
		2	16a	25	6		8	8a	19	8
Fri	9	m 1	59	25	3	9	m 8	2	17	3
		2	50a	25	0		8	43a	20	5
Sat.	10	m 2	32	24	6	10	m 8	39	18	1
		3	30a	25	1		9	33a	21	0
Sun	11	m 3	12	23	10	11	m 9	3	18	11
		4	25a	24	6		11	12a	21	5
Mon	12	m 4	24	23	3	12	m 10	40	19	6
		5	42a	24	4					

April	6 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h. 29m.	Sunset. 6h	54m.
"	7 (Wednesday)	"	6h 28m.	" 6h	54m.
"	8 (Thursday)	"	6h. 28m	" 6h	54m
"	9 (Friday)	"	6h. 27m.	" 6h.	54m
"	10 (Saturday)	"	6h. 26m	" 6h.	54m
"	11 (Sunday)	"	6h. 25m	" 6h.	56m
"	12 (Monday)	"	6h 24m.	" 6h.	55m

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d. 4h.	24-7m p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d. 6h.	54-2m. p.m
New Moon	"	19d. 8h.	13-1m. a.m
First Quarter		25d. 6h.	57-5m. p.m.

An Allahabad message dated the 4th instant says:—Lieuts. Parer and Macintosh left at 7 a.m. to-day for Victoria Point. Lieut. Ferrarin when landing after a trial flight damaged the undercarriage and will be detained here for five or six days for repairs.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

MR. GOOLAM ALI'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have been closely following the comments, published from time to time, in your columns, on the decision, regarding the running of Mr. Gahagan's "Collingwood," viz., that its trainer, Mr. Goolam Ali, be warned off from all the race courses over which the Western India Turf Club has control That Mr. Goolam Ali has been victimised by the Stewards of the Club is the unanimous verdict of the race-going population, Indian as well as European, not only of this city, but also of cities like, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, etc. As an earnest student, for a period, extending over many years, of the details relating to Horse Races in all its branches, as organised and conducted by the Royal Turf Club, Calcutta, and also by different institutions in England and on the Continent of Europe, I make myself bold to say that if there is one thing more than another of which the Stewards, who came to the "unanimous decision" in question stands condemned, it is that lamentable ignorance of the real circumstances in which "Collingwood" happened to fail in two out of the three races in which it was made to take part during the season, which came to a close on the 13th instant. But for this lamentable ignorance the Stewards could not and would not have wasted their precious time first to "consider" and then to "further consider" the running of the said horse and to arrive at a decision which on the very face of it is totally absurd. With a profound apology to the intellectual calibre of the Stewards let me say that it does not require the acute powers of observation of a Newton or a Darwin to discover that when an animal of the first division runs in a company which is made up of animals of the second and third division, the former generally has a better chance of success over the latter. There are no doubt animals like "Dark Legend" endowed with that wonderful capacity, which enables them to fly practically on the wings of the wind. In the case of such animals success generally seeks them be the company in which they run, whatever it might. Among the Arab horses now in this country "Krushan" is one that can fly on the wings of the wind and run a race of one mile or under to a finish During 1918-19, this animal ran in Bushire Plate, 6 furlongs and 41 yards, carrying 8 stones and 12 pounds and won the race by "8 lengths" the time taken being only 1 minute and 24 3/5 seconds. In the same year it ran in Melton Plate, 6 furlongs and 41 yards, carrying 9 stone and won the race by "10 lengths" the time taken being 1 minute and 23 3/5 seconds. In the current year the animal ran in the Dealers Plate, a one mile race, carrying 8 stones and 6 pounds and won the race by "2½ lengths" the time taken being only 1 minute and 50 1/5 seconds. It again ran in Sir Cawasji Jehangir Plate, 6 furlongs and 41 yards, carrying 9 stones and 7 pounds and won the race by "1½ lengths," the time taken being 1 minute and 22 4/5 seconds. It was this marvellous animal that bet Collingwood in the Dealers Let us for a moment turn to the records of Collingwood. In 1918-19 Collingwood had won only a solitary race out of the nine for which it was made to compete. In the Hadapsur Plate, a race of one mile and quarter, Collingwood proved a failure. It was tried in H. H. the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate, a race of one mile and a quarter, with the result that it could not win the race. It was then tried in the Governor's Cup, race course distance, with the result that it could not win the race. It was again tried in Arab Champion Plate with the result that it could not win the race. It was tried in Charni Road Plate, a race of one mile in distance, and it was proved that it could not win it. It was tried in the Dealers Plate, a one mile race, and it was proved that it could not win the race. It was then tried in the Bombay Derby and was defeated by Hakum by a head. In the Turf Club Cup a race of one mile and a half in distance, it won the race by "½ a length" the time taken being 2 minutes and 51 2/5 seconds. An animal with such a poor record cannot be expected to beat Krushan particularly in a race which is a mile in distance—a distance which is the home distance of Krushan. In the Dealers Plate—a one mile race—Krushan very conveniently bet Collingwood first because one mile was Krushan's home distance; secondly because Collingwood had to carry 9 stones and 8 pounds against Krushan which was carrying only 8 stones and 6 pounds; thirdly because no Arab Horse, Collingwood not being excepted, could have beaten Krushan in a race which is one mile or under in distance. The failure of Collingwood in the Dealers Plate did not come as a surprise, upon the intelligent section of the race going-public. Collingwood was for the second time during the last season tried in Bombay Derby—a one and half mile race. The race was won by Collingwood because it was running in a class which, barring Mr. Goculdas's Ruby Mine, was decidedly inferior to the class to which Collingwood belonged. Then again the distance viz., one mile and a half is Collingwood's home distance. Now mark the time it took to finish the race. It took 2 minutes and 53 2/5 seconds. This was almost the same time in which Collingwood had in 1918-19, won a race exactly of the same distance. It was nothing short of Mr. Gahagan's good fortune that animals like Cessation were not entered for Bombay Derby. The success, in the circumstances stated above, of Collingwood in Bombay Derby was foreseen even by the most ignorant masses that had crowded together in the Second Enclosure. And it was this very sucess that made the mental machinery of the Stewards set at work and made them "consider" the running of Collingwood ! ! ! For the third and the last time during the last season Collingwood was tried in the Gaye Plate—a race of one and a quarter mile in distance—with the result that it failed to win the race. The animal could not but have failed because the distance was short for it; secondly it had to carry an additional weight of 4 pounds while Krushan, that bet Collingwood in the Dealers Plate, had to carry only 3 pounds extra weight. It is very strange that the Stewards never thought it their duty to "consider" or "further consider" the difference shown between Collingwood and Krushan in the matter of handicap ! ! The Gaye Plate was won by Cessation because it was his home distance; secondly because it had only to carry 8 stones and 6 pounds while Collingwood had to carry 9 stones and 12 pounds, Cessation is particularly good in a race of one and a quarter mile in distance. In 1918-19 Cessation won Chinchwada Plate, Division 1, race of one and a quarter mile in distance, taking 2 minutes and 23 4/5 seconds. In the same year it won the Dealers New Plate—a race of one and a quarter mile in distance—in 2 minutes and 25 seconds. Was it then a wonder that Cessation was able to beat Collingwood in the Gaye Plate—one and a quarter mile race—finishing the race practically in its usual time, 2 minutes and 20 3/5 seconds. And yet it was this failure of Collingwood—failure foreseen by every sane man—that made the Stewards to "further consider" the running of Collingwood and to come to the unanimous decision that its trainer should be warned off from all the race courses. Supposing for the sake of argument that Collingwood had won the Gaye Plate then also the Stewards would have had an opperunity fo "further consider" the irregular running of the animal. A more ridiculous situation could not be conceived. If Collingwood had won the trainer would have been punished inasmuch as it would then be guilty of irregular running. If Collingwood had failed, as it actually failed, then also Mr. Goolam Ali would have been as he has been, liable to the punishment which they have meted out to him. In your issue of the 4th instant Mr. L. T. B. a generous Englishman, pointed out that there were several horses guilty, not twice like Collingwood, but times without number, of irregular running. He cited 12 specific instances in support of his contention and called upon the Stewards for an explanation why they did not think it worth their while to move their huge mental machinery either to "consider" or to "further consider" the question of disqualifying the trainers of such horses for life as has been done in the case of Mr. Goolam Ali. What is the possible explanation for making fish of one and flesh of the rest? The Stewards knew that there were several horses more seriously guilty of irregular running than Collingwood. They wanted to make an example of some one and in their inscrutable wisdom they resolved to hang him who was the least guilty. This may appear to be a strange procedure but on the authority of James Anthony Froude of Oxford this was exactly the procedure which was once obtaining in China. When a murder has been committed in China, says Froude, the law demands life for life; but Chinese justice will be perfectly satisfied with the punishment of somebody, the criminal being permitted to find a convenient substitute. A careful study of the Race Cards for the last season will convince any one that of the horses guilty of irregular running Collingwood was the last and yet it was the least guilty that has been hanged for the sin of the rest that stood at the top of the ladder. It is only a Chinese sense of justice that could permit such an absurd substitution. Writing about Mr. Goolam Ali's case some one the other day pointed out in your columns that "the punishment was without parallel in the history of Turf Clubs, Indian or English and that it had neither the sanction nor the support of an apology of a precendent." If we can rely on Indian stories there is a recorded, though solitary "precendent" in which an Indian Rajha did exactly what has been done by the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club in the case of Mr. Goolam Ali. Rajha Habu Chander, for that was the name of the famous Indian Rajha, was an autocrat of autocrats of his day. Within his kingdom justice and fair play were unknown. His Royal Decree should be obeyed whether right or wrong. And yet Rajah Habu Chander used to boast that he was without a rival in the even distribution of justice. Once upon a time a murder was committed in his kingdom. The murderer was a heavy man in appearance almost approaching the immortal Pickwick of Charles Dickens's creation. The man was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. But when he was taken to the place of execution he was found too thick for the gallows. The matter was reported to the Rajha and he ordered that a man light enough may be hanged instead. A light man was accordingly hanged for the sin of a ponderous man! Looking at this picture of administration of justice can any one say for a moment that the Stewards in making an example of the least guilty and permitting the worst sinners to go unpunished have not distributed even justice? In fact it was only a substitution and a very convenient substitution to boot. So far so well good. But what one fails to see is that even in these days of the boasted Western Civilisation kingdoms like that of Rajha Habu Chander have not altogether ceased to exist in this country. To such kingdoms and such Rajhas one can only exclaim Subahan Allah! Subahan Allah! ! !—Yours, etc.,

JHONSON.

Bombay March 30.

ALAS! HINDUS!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Over a month ago, Mr. A. Micklathwait, of the Bombay Salvation Army, protested in the press as follows against the Hindus' indifference towards the misery of their girls in Bombay:—

"What do the members of the Corporation think of the 500 more girls who are kept to be slaves in the hands of trustful men, and earn money for brothel people?

Do the Hindus of Bombay know that more than half the number quoted above are Hindu girls? Is there no one who cares enough to enquire whose children they are and how they came to be there?"

The above protest was published over a month ago, and yet alas I do not know of any Hindus in Bombay making any effort to save the luckless girls from the claws of human fiends.—Yours, etc.,

LABSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, March 22.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th pril 1920

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fans.	29.860 Inches
Temperature of Air	86.3 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.2 "
Dew Point	68.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.681 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 "
Maximum temparature of Air	87.7 "
Minimum do. do.	72.8 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.NNE, WNW NW.NNW.
Movement of Wind	187 Miles.

ACUTE FAMINE DISTRESS IN PURI DISTRICT.

TOUCHING APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

In a portion of Puri District, Orissa, comprising about 142 square miles and 289 villages the condition of people seems to be very bad, about 10,000 of them being in the grip of starvation. On the top of the famine of last year came floods in the river carrying away everything that was sown and which might otherwise have been good crop. The distress, though confined in a small area, is very intense and acute. Mr. L. Sahu a member of the Servants of India Society is busy visiting the affected part and trying relieve distress in co-operation with the leading public workers of Puri.

The Hon. Mr. Gopa Bandhu Das, who has moved freely in the affected villages moved in the Bihar Legislative Council, on the 13th March last to increase the Provincial share of the provision for famine relief from Rs. 19,000 to 50,000. In his speech on the motion he said "People have become absolutely destitute. I could find nothing on which they can lay their hands for their maintenance. Lands they sold or mortgaged, utensils and ornaments they have already parted with. Cattle they have lost. If they have still anything left, it is cause they could not find buyers." He read an extract from papers describing the horrible condition prevailing in the unfortunate district which ran thus: "The mother is snatching away the morsel of food from the child. People under the pang of hunger have eaten fruits,—roots and leaves which were never used as food. Thtse too have become scarce now. Distressed people are moving about everywhere in mere skeletons, appearing every moment to fall down. They look like fearful spectres. Some of them are falling down dead. Such dead bodies are to be found along roadside. . . The mother has left her child and the husband, his wife. Many have fled away nobody knows where. Every one is for himself. Little orphans are seen here and there under the grip of death. The terrible scenes of the great Orissa famine of 1866 have been repeated in several places."

STORY OF COMMISSIONER'S "SICK MOTOR."

The Hon. Mr. Das showed to members of the Council samples of food he got from villages visited by him, and a photograph showing a group of famished people. The Commissioner of the division said, in an indefinite way, that the picture was overdrawn. He asserted that the area affected was very small, the population affected only 2000, and that he had talked with the officials on the spot. When he was reminded that he did not visit the interior of the affected part, he had to explain that as his motor car broke down, he could not do so, as if saying that the famished people must suffer because he was helpless on account of his sick motor. The Government Member explained that money would be found if necessity arose for relieving famine, meaning thereby that the necessity has not arisen so far. Public opinion is not very vocal in the backward province of Orissa, distributed in three administrations, and non-official relief is not what it ought to be. We request our readers to render what help they can, and send contributions to Mr. Jagbandhu Sing, Pleader, Puri, who is in charge of one centre of relief.

LABOUR ASSOCIATION AT GULBURGA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is a matter of great pleasure to bring to the notice of the public that the mill-hands of the M. S. N. Mills, Gulbarga the strike of which recently amicably ended to the satisfaction of the labourers, held on the 28th March 1920, a public meeting under the presidency of Mr. Gopalrao Borgaonkar, vakil High Court, wherein it was settled that the Labour-Association be started in order to protect the rights of the labourers. The following persons were elected as office-bearers:—

(1) President—Mr. Gopalrao Borgaonkar, Vakil.
(2) Vice-President—Mr. J. S. Subbadar, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
(3) Secretaries:—Mr. S. H. Murdi, B.A., LL.B., Vakil and Kishanrao Kajatral, Vakil.
(4) Accountants—Mr. H. N. Dharwadkar and Mr. Pandurangacharyar Gadwalkar.

It is also settled that one labourer from each department of the mills be taken in the managing Committee. A Co-operative Society will be shortly started for their benefit. This action of the labourers deserve due sympathy and help from the generous public.

On the 29th March at 7 p.m. all of a sudden a fire broke out in the godown No. 1 of the said mills. Cotton worth about Rs. two lakhs was it is said, in the godown. The mill-hands at the call of the mills returned to the mills and rendered great help in extinguishing the fire. Again next morning the fire broke out. But with the help of the mill-hands the fire was soon extinguished. The goods in the godown were insured against fire. It reflects great credit on the part of the labourers to have rendered great service to the mills in extinguishing the fire. Without whose help it was impossible to extinguish the fire. It is said that owing to excessive heat the cotton in the said godowns took fire spontaneously the loss estimated being about Rs. 80,000.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

Gulburga, March 31.

Smart Neckwear
Full Size 50" Long. Suitable for 2 Button Coats.
In a league of Original designs
Prices Rs. 3/15 each.
Bow Ties to Match.
Rs. 3/8 each.
Swiming Costumes
All Sizes. Rs. 3/8 each.
Large Varieties of
Sola Topees.
Vulley & Sons,
TAILORS.
Apollo Bunder, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, April 9.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer "Karagela" closes at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will be forwarded by this steamer.

SUNDAY, April 11.

Davar's College Social Gathering, Jehangir Baug, Parel, 5 p.m.

Meeting of Motor Chauffeurs' Union, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 11-30 a.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

TRIBHOVANDAS.—Mr Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai eldest son of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai Kt., C.S.I., died at his Girgaum Residence on Tuesday 6th April at 8 a.m., deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Oothamana ceremony will take place at his residence on Thursday the 8th instant at 4 p.m. (B. T.)

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 3rd instant was 394.

BOMBAY MOTOR CHAUFFEURS' UNION

A meeting of the Bombay Motor Chuffeurs' Union will be held at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road at 11-30 a.m., on Sunday. All chauffeurs of Bombay are requested to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING OF DEPRESSED CLASSES

Under the auspices of the Shri Somavanshiya (All Mahare) Nirashrit Shikshana-Vardhak Fund, Nasik, a public meeting of the Depressed Classes will be held in the Town Hall, Bombay, on Sunday, 11th April, 1920 at 4 p.m., (S.T.) when Mr. J. P. Brander I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, will preside.

DONATION FOR EDUCATION.

The Secretary, Kudal Deshastha Gaud Brahmin Viddya-Vridhi Samaj, informs that a handsome donation of Government Pro-notes of the face value of Rs. 5,500 has been made to the Samaj by Mr. Mahadeo Vithal Samant of the Deccan Stores Co., Bombay, on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter Miss Taibai, in memory of his late wife. Miss Taibai and Mrs. Parvatibai Mahadeo Samant have also become life members of the Society by donating respectively Government Pro-notes of the face value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 102 in cash to the Samaj.

LEYLAND HODGSON REVUE CO.

The Leyland Hodgson Revue Company have just arrived from England per s.s. Loyalty and commence their season at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday April 12th, 1920. The Company consist of 30 artistes and the Bombay public can rest assured that Mr. Hodgson has not been idle during his three months stay in England and has secured his artistes from the principal theatres.

Mr. Hodgson is well-known to the theatre going public and suffice to say that he is the star of the Company. Doreathy Fitzgerald has appeared under the George Edward Management and has played lead in two of the latest revues: "Happy Day" and "Over the Top". Florence Harrington is a comedienne of the highest order and played "The Ugly Sister" at the London. Opera House under the Moss and Stall Management and latterly played principal Boy in "Dick Wittington" at the Palace Theatre, Blackpool. Opened as a boy of 14 years of age at the Drury Lane Theatre and toured England lately with "The Maid of the South" "The Girl from Kays" and Stanley Lupeno's and Harry Days Revues as leading comedian. Jack Gordon one of Leyland Hodgson comedians and has just severed his connections from Andre Charlot's "Wild Geese" Revue at the Comedy Theatre and previously played Alf with Chas B. Cochran's "Better Ole."

REVERSE COUNCIL ALLOTMENTS.

On Wednesday the 31st March 1920 the amount of applications for Reverse Council was £35,050,000 out of which £2,000,000 have been allotted as shown below:—

Applications received.

Calcutta Immediates £20,660,000, Deferreds £1,310,000, Total £12,495,000, Allotted £1,209,000.

Bombay Immediates £11,185,000, Deferred £1,310,000, Total £12,495,090, Allotted £710,000.

Madras Immediates £576,000, Deferreds £860,000, Total £1,430,000, Allotted £81,000.

Total Immediates £32,415,000, Deferreds £2,635, Total £35,050,000, Allotted £2,000,000.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Christianna, 2nd.—Two thousand Bolsheviste attacked 300 Finns near the Norwegian frontier. Thirty Finns crossed the frontier and have been interned. The remainder retreated to the south.

Rome.—The Peace Conference will be held at San Remo on April 19th.

In the Amateur International association Football match at Rouen to-day, England beat France by five goals to nil.

The steamer Tagus has arrived at Southampton with four hundred British refugees from Russia. All speak of their horrible experiences and say that typhoid is raging.

Paris.—The message from Riga states that the Letts have repulsed the attacks north of the Dvina and the Bolsheviks have retired abandoning numerous killed and wounded and machineguns.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.

MOHANLAL & CO.

JEWELLERS

197, 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY } Tele. No. 1793.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN FINAL.

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL (1) DREW WITH ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

These two school teams met on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Tuesday in their final tie in the Junior Aga Khan Hockey tournament, the game resulting in a draw of one goal each. It was a very keen and even contest, some pretty past forward play as well as clean and resolute defence characterising the operations throughout. The oppressive heat at 4-15 p.m. is sufficient to take the starch out of any team, and it was indeed very creditable the way the contestants kept the pace throughout. The exchanges ruled fairly even at the start, but the clever stick work of the St. Xavier's quintette proved too much for the St. Mary's defence and within 10 minutes from the start, Castallino, the centre-forward of the St Xavier's School team, scored from a melee in front of goal off a nice centre-pass by Soddier. The re-start saw the St. Xavier's team attacking for a while, but the opposing defence rose to the occasion and spoiled the Xavierian forward tactics with great tact and resourcefulness. The St. Mary's School forwards pressed in return and forced a short corner, from which Vaz sent in an uppish shot which going breast high beat the Xavierian custodian the scores being one goal all. Both the teams now attacked in turn and soon after half-time was called. During the second period, both goals were attacked in turn but on the run of the day's play, the St. Mary's School team came oftener within the danger zone than their opponents. But no further score was recorded and the game thus ended in a draw of one goal each as previously stated. As a tie for the Senior hockey tournament was also fixed for the same evening on the Gymkhana ground, no extra time could be played.

The tie will be replayed on Wednesday, the 14th instant on the same ground.

The teams were:—

St. Xavier's High School:—Bhattacharjee; H. D'Souza and Hermine D'Souza: D. Pinto, A. Coutinho and M. Gerard; D. Fernandez, Soddier, Castallino, R. Fernandez and Fonseca.

St. Mary's High School:—Dalton; Gomes and Rozario: Masconi, Ruzook and Pais: Oliveira, Vaz, Singlehurst, Powell and Carvalho.

Umpires:—Messrs. Reporter and Morris.

SENIOR TOURNAMHNT.

LUSITANIANS (B) (1) BEAT R. G. A. COLABA (0).

The third game in the Senior Aga Khan Hockey tournament that between the second string of the Lusitanians and the artillery team from the local garrison came off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Tuesday, when the Artillery team had a very hard luck in having to admit defeat to the Lusitanian boys by a goal to nil. The nippy forwards of the winning team had matters much as they liked during the opening period during which Mendies scored the only goal of the evening after a pretty passing bout by the Lusitanian forwards. string by the reverse the R.G.A team attacked in turn and looked like equalising more than once but their efforts lacked finish. They ran well, stopped well and worked hard practically throughout, but too much reckless hard-hitting and want of accuracy in shooting lost them many open chances. No further score was recorded during the evening's play of which undoubtedly the R. G. A. team from Colaba had the greater share in attack. Towards the close Captain Skinner led his men in gallant fashion, but the shots somehow or other went wide of the mark and the R. G. A. team had to retire beaten as stated.

The teams were:

Lusitanians (B):—Masquerinas; D. Stevens and Alex; Coutinho, Powell and Miranda, Musquito, Mendies, Castillino, Sebastian and Vito..

R. G. A. (Colaba).—Gr. Gooch; Gr. Kennettand, Sgt. Flynn; Gr. Maurice, Gr. Harte and Gr. Saxon; Br. Duggard, C.Q.M. S. Antingham, Capt. Skinner, Sgt. Kelly and Sgt. Holbrook.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. Hammond.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-15 p.m. Hornets v. Cathedral School (B)
Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. Nagporewalla. z

5-30 p.m.—Luso-Indiano v. Cathedral School (A).

Umpires:—Messrs. C. D'Souza and D. D'Couza.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

LIST OF B. A. EXAMINERS.

The following is the list of Examiners of the University of Bombay at the B. A. Examination of 1920:—

English:—Prof. S. C. Shahani M.A., Rev. R. Strachan M.A., B.D., Prof. J. Scott M.A., and Prof. S. L. Joshi M.A.

History and Economic:—Prof. M. S. Commissariat M.A., Prof. P. Anstey B.Sc., Prof. K. T. Shah B.A., B.Sc., Prof. J. K. McDowell M.A.

Philosophy:—Rev. J. McKenzie M.A., Prof. R. D. Ranade M.A.

Mathematics:—Prof. K. J. Sanjana M.A. Hon. Prin. R. P. Paranjpye B. Sc., M.A., Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan M.A.

Physics:—Rev. A. Stoichen S.J., Ph. D., Prof. S. B. Butani M.A., B.Sc., Prof. H. R. Hamley M.A., B.Sc.

Chemistry:—Prof. A. J. Turner B.Sc., F.I.C., Prof. A. N. Meldrum D.Sc., A.R.S.Sc., Prof. C. B. Kolhatkar, M.A., A.I.I.Sc.

Botany:—Prof. J. P. Mullan M.A., F.L.S., F.Z.S., Prof. H. M. Chibber M.A.

Zoology:—Prof. M. K. Kanga M.A., B.Sc., L.M., and S. Prof. J. P. Mullan, M.A., F.L.S., F.Z.S,

Geology:—Prof K. P. Sinor M.A., B.Sc., Prof. G. G. Narke M.A., M.Sc.

Sanskrit:—Rao Bahadur K. P. Trivedi B.A., Prof. R. G. Bhadkamkar M.A., Prof. Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, M.A., Ph.D.

Persian: Prof Shaikh A. Surfraz M.A., Prof. M. Abbas M.A.

French:—Prof. L. Peltier B.A., B.Sc., and Prof. Charlier, B.A.

Pali:—Rev. Zimmermann S.J.Ph.D., and Prof. C. V. Rajvade M.A., B.A.

Avesta:—Shamsul-Ulma Dastur Darab P. Sanjana B.A., Prof. M. B. Pithawalla B.A., B.Sc.

BOMBAY AEROPLANE'S SUCCESS.

HANDLEY-PAGE RECORD.

It is now four weeks since the giant Handley Page Aeroplane, piloted by Captain Clarke, first roared over Bombay by moonlight, and landed at Juhu Island Aerodrome on completion of the flight from Calcutta to Bombay. The drone of her engines over the City has now become part of our daily life.

Since her arrival the aeroplane has been kept hard at it by Major Alan Dugrid and the results of her four weeks' work are striking. Over 80 half-hourly flights have been made and in all over 800 people have taken the opportunity offered of seeing their City from the air for the first time.

In addition to this three flights have been carried out successfully by moonlight. During the whole month the machine has been kept in tip-top condition by the little band of mechanics whose duty it is to see that her air worthiness is maintained. Her flights have been carried out with a regularity and punctuality seldom experienced in matters aerial, and no effort has been spared to cope with the enormous rush of passengers.

SAFETY IN FLIGHT.

Europeans and Indians alike have become fascinated by flight, and many passengers, not content with one view only of Bombay from above, have come forward again and again to take the trip. All are equally impressed by the feeling of security which the machine affords and by its remarkable steadiness when in the air.

In its ordinary half-hourly flights the machine passes over Pali Hill the Race Course, the Wellingdon Club, Malabar Hill, the business part of Bombay. It then turns over the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Yacht Club, and flies over the Docks on its homeward course. Passengers have every opportunity of peeping out small spots of interest to themselves, such as their own bungalows and so on, and the pilots are quite prepared to change their course a little, if any joy-rider particularly wishes to pass directly over a certain spot.

THOSE SILLY RUMOURS.

It may be as well to take this opportunity of contradicting some of the absurd rumours that have recently been afloat in regard to the effect of flying upon passengers. It has been stated that certain joy-riders have fainted in the air, while some even go so far as to state that at least one person has suffered death.

Idle reports of such nature are too stupid to merit discussion. If the foolish gossipmongers were to take the trouble to ask a few of the passengers exactly what effect the flight had upon them they would hear the truth—that it is delightfully exhilarating and perfectly wonderful as a novel experience.

One hears a great deal about sickness in the air, but it is difficult indeed actually to produce any number of person who have so suffered. During the whole of the Handley Page' flying over Bombay only two people—1 in 400—have been thus affected. These same people would probably have beenn ill on an ordinary railway journey of half an hour's duration. Ladies have taken to the air as a duck takes to water. Their enthusiasm is immense, and they all express themselves thrilled with the joyous experience.

PAUSING FOR OVERHAUL.

We understand that flying is to be stopped for a few days after next Friday in order to give the staff an opportunity of thoroughly overhauling the engines and the aeroplane itself. This is necessary in order to comply with the Rules and Regulations affecting civilian aviation in India.

The company has established a reputation for the safety of its craft and is determined to leave no stone unturned in its effort to convince the public flying in a Handley-Page is not a feat for aerial heroes, who think little of their lives—it is an exceptionally delightful and safe method of travelling.

Since the inauguration of civilian aviation in Great Britain the Handley Page Company has carried 4,201 passengers, and 49,457 lbs. of freight; the total mileage covered being 82,428 miles. These figures include passenger flights at Cricklewood, London, in the United Kingdom, and foreign countries, and passengers a freight carried on the London, Paris and Brussels Air Services.

POONA SERVICE POSSIBLE.

Those who have not yet flown in the leviathan H.P. 9 should bear in mind that she will be leaving Bombay before the breaking of the Monsoon, and that they may miss their opportunity of a flight unless they decide to take it quickly.

Efforts are being made to establish a service between Bombay and Poona, and provided a suitable landing ground can be found and prepared at Poona, the service will be quickly instituted. The destination of the aeroplane on its leaving Bombay has not yet been definitely decided.

B. P. STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod of Bombay will preside over the Third Convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation to be held at the Baroda College in July next.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above association was held on Sunday last, under the presidentship of Mr. Vetji Lakhamsey Nappoo, when the resignation of Mr. Chunilal K. Sanghani of his Secretaryship was submitted and accepted, and Mr Jivraj G. Nensey was unanimously selected for the post. The meeting was then adjourned to next Sunday.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

IS THE MODERATE VIEW EXTENDING?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCTTA, April 5.

The Bengal Provincial Conference concluded sitting yesterday at Midnapur. The noteworthy feature of this year's Conference was the large influence brought to bear upon the proceedings by Moderate leaders who till recently found it difficult to exercise even the least influence in gatherings of that character. While in the last year's gathering the Reform Bill was rejected as disappointing, practically unanimously, this year about twenty per cent. of the delegates voted in favour of the Reform Act being given a fair trial as the first step in responsible government. The Moderate leaders who had arrived here this morning after attenting the Conference declared they had achieved a moral victory in pursuading a large number of people to take a reasonable view of the Reform Act and expressed confidence the situation would improve much better next year.

NASIK POOR STUDENTS' HOME—AN APPEAL.

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns to bring to the notice of the wealthy public of Bombay and other places, a young, philanthropic Institution that has been doing excellent work in this sacred city of Nasik ever since its establishment about two years ago? In these days when the duty of social up-lift is recognized on all hands, it is needless to dwell at any length on the value and importance of orphanages and other institutions of a kindred nature. Two years ago an institution called, "Anath Vidyarthi Griha" (or Poor Students' Home) was founded in Nasik with the sympathy and support of prominent, local citizens. At the beginning there were only five students, but the number has now steadily increased to forty-one. Applications have been received from many more poor boys, but for want of funds the managers have been obliged to refuse them admission for the present. With funds permitting, however, it is proposed to admit as many of them as possible. All these boys are given boarding and lodging free of charge. The school-fees of some of them also are paid out of the limited funds at the disposal of the institution. A most satisfactory feature of the institution is its *non-sectarian* character. The managers of the institution are willing to admit boys of all castes and, as a matter of fact, there are already six boys belonging to the backward castes. From my own personal knowledge of the institution I can conscientiously testify that Mr. K. M. Phadke who is in charge of the institution is a man of broad views, and an ideal teacher and guardian to the young boys who are taking advantage of the institution. The boys whose ages vary from 3 to 17 years attend the Municipal Schools or the High Schools. Besides the education which they receive in these schools, provision, though necessarily on a small scale, is made to give them industrial education, such as sign-board painting, tailoring and carpentry. The management is entirely in the hands of prominent, local citizens, the Managing Board including two prominent non-Brahmin citizens.

The information given above about the institution speaks for itself. It will, I trust, show that it is an institution which deserves the patronage of all wealthy and charitably-disposed people. Last year when famine was raging, the Local District Famine Relief Committee came to the help of the institution by giving Rs. 600 to be spent in buying corn and clothing for the boys. Help has also been received from gentlemen in different places who have commemorated marriages and other important events by sending donations to the institution. The managers sincerely hope that as funds increase, they will be able to give admission to every boy who applies, and in general to place the institution on a wider and firmer footing. The need of a good building is badly felt and the managers hope to satisfy it as soon as possible. The *Sinvahasta* commences from July next, and religiously-minded Hindus from all parts of India will flock to this city in large numbers. Is it too much to expect that they will pay a visit to this institution and give it whatever help they can? Nasik occupies a peculiar place in this province. Its exceptionally salubrious climate and its sacred character attract hundreds of rich gentlemen and indeed it promises to become a home of a considerable number of rich Gujarahti gentlemen. The Gujrathis are proverbial for their charity and I trust they will extend their generous help to this philanthropic institution. Donations may be sent to Mr. K. M. Phadke, Manager, "Anath Vidyarthi Griha", near Sunder Narayan Temple, Nasik.—Yours, etc.

R. G. PRADHAN.

Nasik, 5th April.

TRAVELLING ON FOOTBOARD

ENQUIRY INTO DEATH ACCIDENT.

The Deputy Coroner continued the enquiry into the death of Bhagwant Aamchandra, who met his death while travelling on the foot-board of a G. I. P. Railway train near Wari Bunder Yard, the particulars of which have already been reported.

Mirza Mahomed Amin, Shunting Master at Wari Bunder said he was on duty at the time of the accident. He brought a load of sixteen wagons, some loaded and some empty, and he saw the door of a wagon bent. A porter fastened the door with wire. He went with the wagons to Wari Bunder where he heard thuds. He stopped the train and found nine men lying on the ballast, and he helped in removing them. He examined the door again and saw no wire on it. The wire was put on in the witness' presence at Victoria Terminus, and after the accident he saw the door open. They passed a local train and saw many people travelling on the foot-board.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

THE AHMEDABAD STRIKE.

HOW IT ENDED.

ARBITRATORS APPOINTED.

What threatened to become a big strike has happily been averted owng to the good sense of the millowners. The spinners of about 26 mills in the Throstle Department had asked for a certain rise in their wages, a decrease in the working hours and certain other things and had suggested that if these demands were not granted there should be arbitration. There was hesitation on the part of the majority of the millowners either to grant the demands or to accept the principle of arbitration. There was, therefore, a strike which was free from any pressure in the shape of picketting or otherwise. All the same in the mills in which the strike was declared it was complete for the departments for which it took place. There were negotiations still going on between the millowners and the Labour representatives. The Commissioner and the Collector also interested themselves unofficially in the matter and the result was that an honourable settlement was reached on Monday and Messrs. Mangaldas Girdhardas and M. K. Gandhi were appointed with usual powers to arbitrate about all the disputes that may arise hereafter between the millowners and the labourers and they were appointed specially to settle the points submitted by the spinners referred to above on or before the 1st May next, the condition precedent being that the strikers should return to their work immediately. After the settlement was reached Mr. Gandhi and Ben Enusuya Sarabhai addressed the strikers who accepted the terms of the resolution arrived at by the millowners and the next morning all of them resumed their work. There are still non-unionists who are causing some trouble, but it is expected that everything will be settled in the course of a few days.

END OF HUBLI STRIKE.

MOST OF THE DEMANDS GRANTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 6.

The Hubli railway strike has ended through tact and sympathy of Mr. Sampson. Most of the demands are granted and the remaining are to be considered. Punishments are revoked and services are continued. Inquiry into the causes of strike and the conditions of men are promised. Men are peaceful and the work is resumed.

PARSI CHARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly make room for the following lines in your esteemed columns?

The Parsi Charity Organisation Society was formed about 9 months ago, in June 1919. It has had for its aims and objects to cultivate healthy public opinion as to the right direction of charities and their organisation, to co-ordinate existing Charitable Institutions, to provide for cases and kinds of charities not served by existing Institutions, and to undertake direct relief work if and when necessary.

It has secured by this time the co-operation of almost every public charity institution in the community that helps the indigent and the paupers. It has now built up a register, complete so far as it can be complete of all Parsis in Bombay who are receiving periodic help from different charity institutions.

Will you permit me to place before the public the following figures gathered from the facts which stand on our register? The total number of Parsis receiving periodic help in the city is 1074 of these 925 are ladies, and 149 are males. These figures do not include the infirm and the disabled who are maintained by the Parsi Panchayet in their own infirmary situated at Hughes Road. Out of these 1074 there are roughly 400 people who receive help from more than one fund.

The total amount of help given to 925 ladies is Rs. 5,900 per month: the total amount of help to the males is similarly about Rs. 1,300 per month. In all the community so far as its public charity resources are concerned is spending Rs. 7,200 per month, as appears from our register, and an additional Rs. 800 per month from funds whose figures have not been made available to the Society—Rs. 8,000 per month. It is impossible to ascertain the disbursements on private individuals of the poor and indigent but, so far as our public funds and institutions are concerned, even supposing the total amount distributed in the way of monthly doles is Rs. 10,000 per month instead of Rs. 8,000, the figures work out at Rs. 10 per head. Now if we count the number of dependents on each of these recipients of help at three to every person, one can well realise the inadequacy of the help thus given.

It is interesting to note side by side the figures of pauperism in England and other countries. In 1906 in England the total number of people receiving help worked out a percentage of 2.6 of the population. The expenditure as early as in 1891 in England came to 5s. 6d. of the population, the cost per head on the mean number of paupers of all classes was £10-17s-7d. In France in 1890 the average number of persons assisted to 100 of the population was 3.98, in Germany it was 3.4. I do not desire at this stage to make any generalisations. Overlapping of charities is bound to follow where the average dole is Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per month in cases where the number of dependents may be two or three or four.

A further analysis of these one thousand and odd cases, made on the basis of sex, of age, of the number of dependents, of the causes and circumstances under which recipient is driven into dependence on doles may give us greater insight: for the present I am content with quoting the figures. One word more before I close. The Parsi Charity Organisation Society has undertaken a vast programme of work, the carrying out of which entirely depends on the help the Society receives from the Parsi public, and the society has full confidence that it will get that help, as its work is brought to its notice.—Yours, etc.

P. A. W[illegible]

ALIGARH MUNICIPAL BOARD.

ASKS FOR OFFICIAL CHAIRMAN.

CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGAR CITY,

The Aligarh Municipal Board did not exercise the right of electing a non-official chairman, but a bare majority decided asking Government to nominate the District Magistrate as Chairman. A mass meeting of the citizens of Aligarh held on 2nd April under Hafiz Abdul Rahime presidentship unanimously resolved:—(a) Aligarh citizens Public meeting strongly urges Government disallowing Board's request nomination of District Magistrate as Chairman which is contrary to provisions law and public desire; (b) strongly censures and condemns action of members voting for nomination District Magistrate as Chairman and declares its want confidence in them as unfit protect public rights; strongly urges their resigning membership forthwith".

The above resolution, proposed by Babu Chunilal, Vakil, who, in short speech, described the legal bearing of the Boards action, was seconded Maulvi Mahmudhasan Jhan, Vakil.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani in a forceful speech urged the adoption of universal suffrage. A Municipal Rate-payers Association was then established to safeguard public rights in future.

KALIMPONG MISSION.

ANNUAL SALE.

We have received the following for publication:—

Readers are asked to book, as an engagement on no account to be neglected: St. Andrew's Church, Rampart Row, any time between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. on Thursday, April 8th.

There is one kind of worker in India who has been desperately hard hit by the rise in the rupee exchange, and, as often happens in such blind buffets from Fate's hand, the greatest sufferers are those who can least afford the loss, and who are most thoroughly deserving of better things.

The Church Missions and Guilds, in the main depending upon support in English sterling for their existence, have during recent months seen their incomes cut in half, just at the very time when the combined prevalence of high prices in India and the growth of their own benevolent activities in this country had doubled their needs and unavoidable expenditure.

Of all these different Missions and Guilds none has more justly or more strongly appealed to Christians of all communions in Bombay than the Church of Scotland Guild Mission in Kalimpong, of which that exceedingly shrewd judge, Lord Carmichael, wrote—"What I know of the Mission has been learned for the most part from persons in no way connected with it. I have constantly heard the mission praised. We are proverbial for liking to get full value. Nowhere has money been laid out more effectively than at Kalimpong—it only needs further capital to make the investment absolutely secure." But it would be easy to find columns of authoritative praise from good judges of the invaluable mission at Kalimpong, and of the really noble and very practical work it carries on.

Once a year only, its very practical promoters offer to Bombay a characteristically practical method of aiding the good work, and even then they do not by any manner of means ask anyone to give something for nothing. (Indeed, to be accurate, no gift is so good a cause could ever be "something for nothing", because the work at Kalimpong is in the very best sense productive and converts helpless folk into self-supporting, self-respecting citizens). On the contrary, all that is asked is that kindly Bombay people should invest a few rupees in buying things very well worth buying, things made by many busy hands at the mission.

From 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Thursday of this week—three hours only these Kalimpong Mission products: linen, lace, lingerie, children's clothing, and other things all of the best, all honest handiwork, will be on sale in the vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Rampart Row, Bombay. Every reader of these lines is asked to book the engagement—and to keep it. Any money spent there will bring a really good material return, and will prove a spending twice blessed—5 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Thursday, at St. Andrew's Church.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency opened the European Pensioners and Widows' Home at Matunga on Tuesday afternoon.

The Hon. Sir Claude Hill has arrived at Government House.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. C. Adam, Private Secretary, Captain C. E. Watson, Captain the Hon. J. Verney and Lieut. K. Grant Aides-de-Camp returned from Satara to-day.

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A book on the Clinical Notes on the Physiotherapic Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, more especially—Tuberculosis and Pneumonia, by Dr. G. Pagenstecher, Mexico, will be sent free to the Medical Profession on request.

GODREJ'S SAFES

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 191..

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Subscription List of the abovenamed Company will be closed on SATURDAY, 10th April, 1920, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of the Board,
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Bombay, 3rd April, 1920.
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REMOVAL NOTICE.

We beg to draw the kind attention of our customers that we have REMOVED our office from 8th March, 1920, to the following address.

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8-3-20.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 7, 1920.

A FAIR FIGHT.

The twentieth Bombay Provincial Conference marks a genuine advance in the political spirit of the Presidency, and we hope that its proceedings will be held up as a fair model of discussion in political gatherings. The parties that attended the Conference were fully representative; a fair hearing was given to all shades of opinion; the sense of the assembly was ascertained to the satisfaction of all delegates, and accepted as the opinion of the Conference. It was a capital instance of fair fight, and if the rules of the game are followed hereafter, we shall have a steady growth of public opinion which is indispensable for the democratic evolution of the country. The address of Mr. Kelker is a sound and lively exposition of the new conditions to which we are moving. What, in India, is commended as "sober opinion" by some is often built on a drowsy inclination to be content with novel experiences and be hypnotised with speculations on their worth. Mr. Kelker is sober and level-headed, but it is due to him to say that his standard of sobriety is high. The most contentious topic that is engaging the attention of the country, is the valuation of the Reform Act, and we congratulate Mr. Kelker on approaching his task with an analysis of the financial control which the Act gives to the people. Several of our easy-minded optimists look on the Reform Act as a picturesque process of transferring "departments" and they test its worth by the multitude of departments captured by the Ministers. Another class of critics merely ask if repressive legislation could be prevented under the new Act, and when they hear of Rowlatt Acts being made impossible, they retire in silent gratification. A third class of enquirers there is, who are happy to be informed that the amenities of life between officials and non-officials, are likely to improve in the New Era, and they go with their meditations on the subject of co-operation. All these considerations are important and we would not minimise them in any context. But overshadowing them all is the question whether we can control the due appropriation of our economic resources and whether we should rest till we get that vital power for the uplift of the country. Mr. Kelker estimated that out of a total revenue of 193 crores, not more than 22 crores would come under the control of the people. We have not the means of instantly verifying the figures, but we have a fair test of the power conceded to the people. The demand for provincial autonomy involves the control of all their resources by the people, except the amounts earmarked for Imperial necessities. On the weakness of popular control, Mr. Sastri used to give the consoling reflection that the reserved subjects were already half-transferred, without exploring the possibility that the transferred subjects might be three-fourths reserved. At any rate, the public retain a lively sense of the grip of *mamooldom*, which does not weaken in proportion to the scholarly hopes of politicians. In the days of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, a journal in the Punjab was penalised for being, among other reasons, "unduly pessimistic about the military situation." We hope that no one will convict Mr. Kelker of undue pessimism in his review of the Reform Act and the test he proposed for measuring the extent of popular control. If he had carried his audience to a survey of our currency position and the framework of Imperial Preference which may be put on the country, he would have strengthened his case in the eyes of Moderate leaders who were wont to dilate on the virtues of fiscal autonomy. We would not consciously decry any of the advantages promised or foreshadowed in the judgment of the Joint Committee, but we would put it to leaders if, in their enthusiasm, they are not ignoring the economics of the Reform Act. Unfortunately very few of our political *gurus* are good economists and when the sufficiency of Reform is explained, they are not alive enough to the realities of high finance in the country.

The Sally of Moderates.

We are glad that at the Sholapur Conference, the Moderates appeared with due organisation, to defend their views and commend them to the delegates. The decision is of happy augury. When in 1918, the Hon. Mr. Banerjea defended the holding of a separate conference, he made the significant remark that they seceded from the Congress for fear that their opinions might be treated as those of a defeated party. It is an odd way to assume the honours of victory by avoiding a fight. The Moderates have by thronging at Sholapur displayed a better sense of self-esteem; what is more, they have endeavoured to discharge their responsibility by the people. In the Midnapur Conference Moderates put up a stout fight and we congratulate them on their decision to cease sulking in their tents. The Moderate leaders at Midnapur claimed a moral victory. The claim may not bear scrutiny, but surely they must be credited with moral courage. It was open for a lorryful of Moderates to arrive and assemble in a separate, pitched tent and register a victory. But they chose the better course. We have always held that the Moderates were doing an injury to the country by the practice of boycotting recognised gatherings and refusing that chance for the correction and co-ordination of opinions, which is of the essence of wise deliberation. At Sholapur, they had a patient hearing and, frankly, their votes indicated an amount of strength that might well have startled craven tacticians. Sluggish complacency is disturbed by open contest; and people are given a chance to understand who it is that are working for their good and how they are worthy of trust. The extension of the electorate has the effect of transferring the battleground of party politics from city-halls to the country-side. We shall require to be familiarised with the turmoil of election, and parties without a certain amount of courage and combativeness take the risk of political extinction. We believe that Mrs. Besant has been influential in forcing the policy of open contest, and it is a matter of credit that men like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Paranjpye organised their forces for the skirmish at Sholapur. As Sir Narayan said, all their legs were safe; for whether they were Nationalists or Moderates, they were all one.

The Resolutions.

It is part of tactics to claim exclusive solicitude for particular interests of the people. Thus we see a tendency to provoke one another with resolutions supposed to be obnoxious to the opponent, but nevertheless beneficial to the people. Occasions so prearranged test the genuineness of principles and professions, and so long as they are relevant and unaccompanied by unruly demonstrations, they have real value, and, at any rate, cannot be objected to. It is natural to fish for votes by putting an opponent in the wrong and at Sholapur the discussions proceeded with the eye of leaders on the new votes. And there is a matter in this connection which calls for plain speaking. The spirit of democracy does not work in watertight compartments. Political democracy cannot, for long thrive by the side of industrial oligarchy; similarly, the spirit of democracy reaches the rights of individuals in the social economy of the State, and he who tries to reserve them for purely political purposes runs the risk of forfeiting the adherence of people who do not distinguish between the mysteries of political subordination and social serfdom. The advocate of political freedom must, to be genuine and consistent, be the champion of social equality. When we ask for a Declaration of Political Rights, we must, if we are honest and sincere democrats, and true lovers of liberty, be prepared to concede the social and economic rights of individuals who happen to suffer through adventitious subjection, whether it be religious or caste or economic in its claim for leniency. There were a large number of resolutions at Sholapur above the pale of controversy. The resolutions on the Punjab wrong, forest grievances, land-acquisition, freedom of local bodies, the illiberal application of the Royal Amnesty and the wrong done to Mr. Horniman, went the round of acceptance. The resolution on which the real fight of parties centred related to the Reform Act and the charge to the people with regard to the next Council Elections. The plea that the question was, on account of the resolution of the Amritsar Congress, *res judicata* was ruled out. The resolution of Mr. Tilak that the lead given by the Amritsar Congress should be accepted in the matter of working the Reform Act and that candidates whose allegiance to the Congress was beyond question must be supported, was passed by an overwhelming majority. The Amritsar resolution consisted of two parts: the declaration of an opinion on the Reforms and an injunction to the people. The opinion expressed was that the Act was disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory, and Mr. Tilak's resolution was based on that opinion. The injunction to the people was that the Reforms should be worked to the maximum of advantage possible within their limits.

The Crux of Debate.

The crux of the debate at Sholapur was whether the declaration of Amritsar should, explicitly or by implication, be deviated from. Mrs. Besant's amendment was silent in respect of the fact that it did not contain any estimate of the Reform Act itself; she did not base her appeal on the verdict of the Amritsar Congress, but merely called upon the people to work the new Reform Act wholeheartedly, in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation, and to support candidates who adhered to the "general policy" of the Congress on administrative and legislative questions. In a word, her amendment would have made it possible for a candidate to claim the suffrages of loyal Congressmen without necessarily accepting the real verdict of the Congress on the Act. Indeed, according to it, it might be possible for a candidate to spurn the Congress in all save its "general policy" on administrative and legislative questions, and at the same time solicit the votes of staunch Congressmen. In our opinion, the call for goodwill and co-operation could never have alienated a single vote from her side at Sholapur. Nobody could object to the play of such a good and peaceful quality as harmony in the working of reforms. The Congress never tabooed it, and it would not be fair to adduce the irresponsible or ill-reported vapourings of individuals, here and there, as evidence in support of a theory of obstruction that never was enunciated by the Congress. So, the clause calling for co-operation and goodwill in the working of reforms had nothing to do with the motive of rejecting an amendment into which it had been incorporated. The rejection of the amendment was, of course, due to other considerations. Firstly, it did not contain any opinion on the Reform Scheme and furtively repudiated the verdict of the Congress. The Congress considered the scheme as disappointing, unsatisfactory and inadequate. Mrs. Besant in the Congress moved a resolution to the effect that the Act had "opened the gateway" of freedom to India. Beyond the metaphor of opening the gateway, there was no adequate appreciation of the Act in epithets that might be quoted with some precision as her views. If Mrs. Besan had exactly said that in her view the Act was satisfactory or adequate or expedient or unavoidable, the statement would have been more definite and meaningful than the metaphor of opening the gateway—which said nothing of the angle of the opening or the distance of the citadel from the gate. Mrs. Besant's opinion had the advantage and disadvantage of figurative description without the merit of an affirmative estimate. The Congress was definite in its phraseology. And, in appraising an Act of this nature, the use of terms like gateway, vista, framework, and fulcrum, leads to inexact ideas. Whether the reforms opened the gateway to freedom or a crooked and ricketty gangway to it, did not, however, come for definite discussion at Sholapur. The delegates had the clear language of the Congress verdict in their minds, and the amendment which presumed it to be immaterial or repudiated it, naturally invited opposition to itself. The phraseology of the Amritsar resolution. Mrs. Besant heartily disapproves. Her amendment at Sholapur amounted to a flank attack on the Congress verdict as she invited voters to support men irrespective of their definite adherence to the Congress view. To put on the action of the Conference the construction that it disapproved of harmony or endorsed wrecking, would be absurd, since it was rejected for the reason that strict adherence to the Congress view was made immaterial. We are certain that above the wrangle of parties and sophists, there has emerged the sane will of the Indian people to work the reforms to the utmost and to mobilise their goodwill to make them an instrument of good. The Conference at Sholapur will probably be the real beginning of better understanding and the wearing down of political angularities. There is nothing so healthy as the dread of critical opposition, and we hope the tactics of putting one another in the wrong—which is inseparable from party-strife—will not mar the atmosphere of latent goodwill among Indians which sprung again at Sholapur. The country—while resolute and unflagging in her determination to carry on agitation for full responsible government within the British Commonwealth—means to work the Reforms and will abide by the behests of the Congress to work them to the utmost.

THE HUBLI STRIKE.

Last month Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in opposing on behalf of Government, the Hon. Mr. Kamat's motion for an enquiry into the social and economic conditions of factory Labour in this Presidency, pleaded that it would be inopportune to re-open the question, which, he said, had been settled at least temporarily. As we stated on the occasion, this policy of putting off the evil day was not calculated to help either the authorities or the public in tackling satisfactorily the question of Labour unrest in the Presidency. It is to be regretted that Sir Ibrahim took a parochial view of the question. It may be that a temporary settlement had been arrived at in Bombay,—though here too no one can say how long the truce will last. But what of the situation in the mofussil? Even as Sir Ibrahim spoke there were about 3,000 railway workmen on strike at Hubli and since then, as if to falsify the complacent calculations of officialdom, renewed rumblings of Labour troubles have been heard from Ahmedabad. though there thanks to the efforts of Mr. Gandhi a satisfactory settlement is assured. We published yesterday a memorial to his Excellency the Governor from the strikers at Hubli, requesting for nothing more than an open and impartial enquiry into their grievances. We publish elsewhere to-day a fresh appeal to his Excellency and the leaders of public opinion from one of the honorary organisers of the Railway Union at Hubli, to hasten to the rescue of the men, whose plight has been made very critical by the unsympathetic attitude of the railway officials. The men have been on strike since the 26th of February last, that is to say, they have been already 40 days without employment. Yet, it must be said to their credit, they have behaved most peacefully in spite of their sufferings and the provocation they have received. Both the memorial and Mr. Bilimoria's appeal make it clear that in spite of all their grievances no strike would have been precipitated by the workers but for the attempt, on the part of the railway officials, to cow down the men by a show of force. The tactlessness—to say nothing worse—of the Works Manager appears to have contributed more than anything else to bring about the unfortunate situation. The Agent, of whom one would have expected a more reasonable and sympathetic attitude, has also done nothing to conciliate the men. Sir Ibrahim spoke of the need for educated social workers coming forward to organise Labour Unions. But how do Railways officials view such attempts at social service? Like all capitalistic interests they do not want any honorary workers to come between them and their victims. They refuse to receive a deputation of the men if they are accompanied by their honorary advisers and when the workmen come alone their delegates are spotted out as "ringleaders," and dismissed. That is what, we understand, has actually happened at Hubli, where about 20 of the workmen's representatives, who had proceeded in a deputation to wait on the Agent on his arrival, are reported to have been subsequently dismissed. We ask if this is quite fair That is not all. The strikers, numbering over 2,000 men, are being further threatened with the forfeiture of their gratuities, provident fund, bonus and accumulated wages! Are not the authorities going too far in thus withholding the well-earned dues of their employees? Even the G. I. P. Railway authorities never denied the right of the employees, when they resumed work after the strike, to the gratuity earned by them. The action of the M. and S. M. Ry. authorities is obviously a piece of highhandedness in keeping with their treatment of the men all along. They have been shutting their eyes to the fact that there has been an enormous increase in the cost of living during the last two or three years and that the wage they are paying to their workmen is hardly a living wage. When prices have increased by 60 to 100 per cent. the Railway is magnanimously offering to the men a 10 to 12 per cent. increase in wages The men have been on strike already for about 40 days and it may be that, belonging as they do to the poor and illiterate classes, they may find their sufferings too hard to bear and so they may be compelled from sheer physical suffering to surrender unconditionally. But would it be, we ask, fair to these poor men to let them carry on their unequal struggle As we have stated already, the workmen request the Governor only for an impartial enquiry into their grievances and they have stated that they are prepared to forfeit their gratuity and so on if it is found that their grievances are not genuine. Sir George Lloyd by his intervention in more than one strike in Bombay has brought about amicable settlements. Would it be too much to hope that the appeal of the Hubli workmen will not be unheeded by him having regard to the fact that affairs there are reaching a critical stage and the sufferings of the workmen and their families are growing acuter every day that passes? Mr. Bilimoria also appeals for funds to relieve the distress which has begun to make itself felt and which is sure to grow in volume in case the strike should end disastrously for the men. We hope the appeal will be cheerfully responded to in spite of the many calls on their philanthropy which the public of Bombay have to meet. A message from Hubli received late last night says that the strike has ended, most of the grievances of the men having been removed. We hope the settlement is a permanent one and has been prompted by a proper and adequate though belated recognition, on the part of the authorities, of the just demands of the men.

Notes of the Day.

A Threat.

The South African correspondent of "The Times of India" says that at a meeting of the general committee of the South Africans' League—an anti-Asiatic organisation—held on the 3rd ult. it was resolved that "in view of the fact that this League looks to Parliament to ratify the position created in the Transvaal by the encroachment of the Asiatics," the Committee recommends that no evidence be offered to the Government Commission on the Indian question. This recommendation was to have been submitted on the 31st ultimo to a Congress of the League held at Johannesburg. Reuter has not yet apprised the public of this country of the fate of this recommendation, but to judge from the sympathy already expressed towards the movement by municipalities, chambers of commerce and other public bodies, it will not be surprising if the South African whites carry out their threat. But wiser counsel may yet prevail and, in spite of all bluster from the irreconcilables, the Commission may proceed to do its duty. It is a pity that the South African whites do not realise that their treatment of Indians is not purely a matter of domestic concern as they imagine, but one which is of even more than "imperial" importance. The Government of India, by their apathy and weak-kneed submissiveness all along, have given the whites in South Africa too long a rope, so to say. Whatever the outcome of the Commission, the new India who has awakened to her own rightful status, can no longer tolerate any further assaults on her dignity and the birth rights of her nationals abroad.

A Welcome Decision.

If it is true, as reported by the "Englishman," that the Secretary of State has withheld his assent to the Auxiliary Force Bill, miscalled the "Indian Defence Force" Bill, on the ground that it is unconstitutional and illegal to constitute and to arm and train one community, the European and Anglo-Indian, alone, the Indian public can only regard the step as one more act of justice and courage to the credit of Mr. Montagu. We have more than once pointed out in these columns the injustice of the invidious racial distinction sought to be introduced in what ought to have been a purely citizen army. If these racial distinctions are to be perpetuated and the humiliating restrictions on enlistment by Indian volunteers are to continue, then all talk of a new era dawning in this country would be meaningless. It is to be hoped that Mr. Montagu really has had the courage to put his foot on a measure calculated to stultify his own reforms. We see our Calcutta contemporary is inciting "immediate agitation" by the European and Anglo-Indian community, but we hope the latter will be wiser than that, in spite of the pet aversion on the part of some of their leaders towards Mr. Montagu. We have been receiving recently assurances from the spokesmen of this community, both inside and outside the Councils, of cordial co-operation with Indians in making the Reforms a success. We hope they will not falsify these assurances by an agitation calculated to wound the racial pride of the people of India in a most flagrant manner.

ROWLATT ACT MUST GO!

A SLUR ON BRITAIN'S NAME.

AGITATE TILL ACT IS REPEALED.

BOMBAY INAUGURATES NATIONAL WEEK.

In connection with the National Week, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held under the joint auspices of the Presidency Association, the Provincial Congress Committee, the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues, and the National Union, at the open space near the French Bridge, Bombay, yesterday. Among those present, besides the President, were—Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel; Mr. J. B Petit; Mr C. M. Cursetji, Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas; Mr. Umar Sobhani; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. K. Natrajan; Mr. P. K. Telang; Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth; Mr. K. F. Nariman; Dr. M. B. Velkar; Dr. D. D. Sathaye; Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. M. M. Subedar and others.

On the motion of Mr. P. K. Telang, seconded by Mr Mavji Govindji Seth, the Hon Sir Dinshah M. Petit was elected to the Chair.

SIR D. M. PETIT.

The Hon. Sir Dinshah M. Petit, addressing the assembly, said:—

"I need not address you at any great length to commend to you the object for which we have met here to-day. Twelve months ago we gathered together here to lodge our emphatic protests against the passing of the Rowlatt Act. That meeting was one of the largest ever held in the City and consisted of representatives of all shades of people who assembled to unanimously condemn the action of the Government in framing this Act. Along with our protest, there were similar protests raised in all parts of this vast country both on public platform and in the Press. But Government paid no heed to the united voice of the people and passed the Act. Since then much water has flowed under the bridge and I do not think I need recount the painful events which would not have happened if Government had acceded to the strong wish and desire of the people and had dropped the passing into law a Bill which raised such a bitter feeling throughout the country. I cannot understand what could have prompted Government to act in this manner except that they thought that to keep up their prestige they should not yeild to the unanimous desire of the people. I am not in Government's confidence and I do not know that that was the real reason, but I merely guess it from what I know of the queer notions they hold about keeping up their prestige. A few years back, the well-known dancer of England Miss Maud Allen when she was touring through India was not allowed to give certain performances as the authorities thaught that they would lower amongst the Indians the prestige of the English people, and yet those were the performances that drew crowded houses in England and were witnessed over and over again amongst others by the aristocracy and the Royalty. Surely they need not be taught that real prestige lies not in the manner in which an English dancer gives her performances but in working with the people in earning their gratitude and good-will and in conceding to their wishes and desires. If they are really anxious to maintain and enhance their prestige they should not work in conflict with the wishes of the people and in defiance of their strong opinion treating them as if they did not count at all in the government of their country. To-day every body wants co-operation for the progress of the country and for the successful working of the Reforms. The other day when His Excellency the Viceroy was in our City he was entertained at lunch at a club not very far from this spot. I was not present on that occasion but I have been told that in his speech he spoke on the importance of co-operation, and as an example, he cited the action of the Bombay Government who had in deference to the wishes of the people abandoned the idea of building a temporary Council Hall on the Oval. If that is the notion of his Excellency the Viceroy of co-operation,—the need of which he frankly acknowledges,—would not he co-operate with the people of the whole country by getting, in deference to their unanimous wishes, this obnoxious and objectionable act removed from the Statute Book?

By so doing he will be saving the credit of both the people and the Government, for this Act, while it creates a feeling of degradation amongst people and lowers them to the rank of an uncivilised nation, does not add to the reputation of Government who after being amongst us for over a century should feel that they cannot carry on the administration without resorting to a measure so opposed to the fundamental principles of justice, so contrary to the ordinary laws of civilisation. For these reasons we must urge on the authorities the necessity of removing this law from the Statue Book and I trust that you will unanimously adopt the Resolution which will be presently put before you.

HON. MR. PATEL.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its emphatic opinion that the Rowlatt Act should be immediately repealed and therefore appeals to His Majesty's Government and the Government of India to take necessary steps to remove the said Act from the Statute Book."

The Hon. Mr. Patel said if they looked at the day's programme they would find that the resolution was to have been moved by Mahatma Gandhi. But the latter was on account of some reason or another unavoidably late in coming there and it therefore fell to his (the speaker's) lot, to move the resolution. He asked the assembly to remember what time the Rowlatt Bill was sprung upon the country. The splendid services rendered by India during the great war had been acknowledged on all hands. India made splendid sacrifices both in men and money for England and her Allies. But when the war ended what were they given in return for all that they had done for the Empire? Instead of giving them further political rights, the Government of India brought up the Rowlatt Bill and enacted a measure of a character which he doubted was on the statute book of any other civilised Government in the world. The Bill was passed into law in spite of unanimous protests from all parts of the country, but they were unheeded, and the Bill was passed. This was what the people of India got in return for their great services to the Empire during the war.

Proceeding, the Hon Mr Patel said when it was decided to bring up this resolution at that day's meeting, a friend of his asked him why they were in a hurry to pass a resolution of that character as, when the Reformed Council came into being the elected members could bring in a repealing Bill and remove the Rowlatt Act from the statute Book. But those, who said this, appeared to be labouring under a great mistake. They did not seem to know that under the Reform Act, when a Bill was introduced or proposed to be introduced, the Viceroy or the Governor-General might certify that that Bill would affect the peace or tranquility of British India or part of it, and stop all further proceedings with regard to it. In the present Council a member could bring in a Repealing Bill if he wished but when the Reformed Council came into being he would not be able to do it if his Excellency the Viceroy certified it as one that would affect the peace or tranquility of British India or part of it. It was, therefore, deemed necessary to have that resolution on their agenda there that afternoon.

MR. GANDHI.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, who had arrived shortly before, seconded the resolution. At the outset he entreated the audience to give a patient hearing to all speakers and not to shout out their approval or disapproval. It would be a disgrace not to listen with respect to speakers from whom they might differ but who had undoubtedly rendered great services to the country. Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi said Mr. Patel had appeared to him to be in a somewhat despairing mood. He (Mr. Gandhi) was sure that an Act of the character of the Rowlatt Act was bound to go sooner or later. Here was an opportunity for Government to repair the wrong done in the Punjab. The only way in which Government could do it was to remove the Rowlatt Act from the statute book, and India would not sit quiet but would go on asking for a repeal of the Act until it was removed. When they believed in God and in the ultimate triumph of truth and justice, could they for a moment doubt that an Act of that character was not bound to go? They had suffered and were prepared to suffer still until that Act went. If they continued to pray to God for a repeal of the Act, they might rest assured that that Act would ultimately go.

Coninuing Mr. Gandhi said this was the first day of the National Week. They had met there that day to protest against the continuance of the Rowlatt Act. On other days during the week they were going to have collections and he hoped their Chairman and others would help in making the collections which would help in driving one more nail into the coffin of the Rowlatt Act.

Referring to the inauguration of the National Week, Mr. Gandhi said it was no question of malice against Englishmen. They were only paying their respects to the memory of those dead ones who had fallen victims in the Punjab. They entertained no bitterness against Englishmen. He would go one step further and ask the Englishmen themselves to join the Indians in this. As lovers of justice and truth it was their duty also to take part in the uplift of India. In conclusion, Mr. Gandhi asked his countrymen to observe fast, to ass... prayers to Almighty God and purify offe... souls during the National Week and their... to the world that India with her Soul Force ... was prepared to make sacrifice to get this Row... latt Act repealed.

MR. NATRAJAN.

...rajan, supporting the resolu... solution was a simple one. tion, said the re... His Majesty's Government. It appealed to ... ...a to repeal this and the Governme... ...ole Act. It might dangerous and ... ...ed for its repeal. The be asked why they as... ...is that it restrained simple reason was th... ...ty or twenty years their civic rights. This ...peak much about ago when people did not ... ...f-Determination, Self-Government and Se... as the Rowlatt there were no such measures ... ey began to and the Press Act; but as th... introducing progress, Government were ... he Rowlatt measures of the character of ... Act could Act. It might be said that the ... ut the no be applied to any province witho... and sanction of the Central Government ... a without declaring the province to be in ... said state of open rebellion. The speaker ... ot these arguments of the year 1919 would ... hold good to-day. Government knew how to pass one ordinance before breakfast, another before lunch and a third one before dinner and they all knew how a province which was declared on the day previous to be the most loyal province, was declared to be in open rebellion the following day. Therefore he said there was no safeguard for any province and therefore it was that they should ask that the Rowlatt Act should be repealed. Concluding Mr. Natrajan hoped the Hunter Committee would recommend the removal of this abnoxious Act.

MR. J. B. PETIT.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the previous speakers had told them it was possible to bring the Act into force at a moment's notice, or rather without it, if the authorities wished it. He was perfectly certain they would realise that with an Act of that kind on the Statute book, and with a history of the happenings of the Punjab, no one in this country would be safe, with the tremendous powers which the Government of India possessed and with the possession of these Great Powers and their continuance on the Statute book. It was, therefore that they had met there after a year to ask for the immediate repeal of that Act, and he was sure they would agree that no measure however powerfully supported could continue on the Statute book if the united opinion of the whole country continued to be against it, as it was against the Rowlatt Act, They would remember that the partition of Bengal was similarly launched in the teeth of public opposition, and that the then Secretary of State had gone to the length of saying that it was a settled fact. But owing to the continuance of public agitation the partition had to be annulled. He asked them to continue the agitation year after year, month after month, and day after day until the obnoxions Act was repealed. (Cheers).

MR. C. M. CURSETJI.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji, further supporting the resolution, said the point at issue was whether they were going to have this obnoxious measure removed from the Statute book or were going to have it as a standing menace to their civic rights. The Act was like the gallows which were raised in the Punjab and if they were true to themselves, they must not allow it to remain on the Statute Book.

MR. H. P. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the Rowlatt Act was as dead as a door-nail. In spite of all the nursing and cudding it got, the miserable little thing died almost as soon as it was born. If that proved anything, it proved this that Government had either come to recognise that there was no danger to meet, that they were merely tilting at a windmill, or that the provisions of the Act were of so retrograde a character that they dared not put them into operation. In any view of the case, their agitation had completely justified itself. He enquired why they should still retain the Act on the Statute Book and why they should keep alive a feeling of humiliation in the minds of the people? Government were talking of the "New Era," of "Co-operation," of the "opening of a new chapter" and so on. Here was an opportunity for them to show that they were not merely content with giving them a measure of Self-Government such as they thought the times demanded, but that they were also animated with the new spirit in their relations with the people. It was this new spirit which the country wanted above everything else. The country also wanted at the threshold of the New Era the broad vision of the statesman and not the cramped outlook of a district official.

MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant, recalling the incident of the aeroplane just then passing over the meeting place, said their minds must have gone back to similar incidents when such aeroplanes new overheaded and ropped bombs on the heads of helpless and harmless crowd in the Punjab. Such memories would remain in their minds until every trace of coercive legislation was swept away from the Statute Book of India. There were reasons why this Act should be repealed. The first was that every Act, which placed people at the mercy of the Executive order instead of the judicial courts of the Government, was a continual menace to liberty. It was not enough to say that the Act would not be used. It was not enough to say, as Mr. Mody had said, that the Act was dead as a door-nail. No country was free where at the whim of a single man the liberty of one man in the country could be taken away and without judicial action he could be sent to prison. For liberty was a thing which depended on the law, and where the will of a man took the place of a law that country could not be free. As long as that statute was there India would not be a free country. Whether the Act was put into force or not it was a continual insult and the country was not free. Nor could they hope that the Reform Act had a fair chance until legislation of this kind was cleared away. In England she had told Mr. Montagu and Mr Lloyd George that the Reform Act would have no fair field in India as long as this coercive legislation remained, and that they were bound not only to clear away the Rowlatt Act, but every Act which substituted Executive action for judicial action and India had no chance unless that repeal was made. It was because this Act was fundamentally unjust and tyrannical that it must be removed from the Statute Book (loud cheers).

The resolution was carried.

MR. JINNAH.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah then moved:

"That the President be authorised to forward a copy of this resolution to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and his Excellency the Viceroy."

Mr. Jinnah said when the Act was only a Bill as happened to be in the Imperial Legislative Council and he could tell them that there was not even the member in charge of the Bill, or the Law Member, who disputed the proposition that the Bill was undoubtedly a Bill which struck a terrible blow against individual liberty. The Bill which had become an Act was partly in operation now. It was not that the Act, was not in operation. The Bill was divided into two parts; one part was going to be in operation when the Defence of India Act expired. That part was that all the internees who were interned under the Defence of India Act would remain so, so that part would remain in operation automatically. But the other part which consisted of three clauses—the first established a special tribunal with special procedure of a summary character,—was the most drastic and the most disgraceful part of the Act, which enacted that any order could be made against any individual; they could be told to do anything or not to do it; and the third part was the part which was very often made a great deal of, that after the orders were passed by the Executive there would be an investigating committee, which would investigate the case after the order was made.

He did not believe that there was any civilised country in the world which had a statute which took away the jurisdiction of the judiciary and placed it in the hands of the Executive. It constituted a menace and could never be justified except in the case of war or great danger. He challenged Englishmen in India to show even a *prima facie* danger in India to justify the statute being placed on the book. When he made that challenge, shelter was taken under the Rowlatt Committee's report. The Rowlatt Committee that came into India went about the enquiry "ex parte" in the sense that the C. I. D placed documents and information before them to which the public had no access, and what was more, the Rowlatt Committee themselves did not mention in their very report those documents. They were not disclosed. They said that certain documents had been placed before them; and they had not been published. He believed hat the Government of India were very badly advised. By enacting the Rowlatt Act, they had done not only an impalpable harm, resulting in the terrible occurrences of the Punjab, but it was a stain, a slur on the good name of Great Britain. That Englishmen who had fought for their country, who had shed their blood for the sake of individual liberty, Englishmen who had fought against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act,—that no man should be confined unless he was tried and adjudged—that Englishmen when they came to this country should be a party to a statute of this character was to his mind the most shameful thing. But in this country it seemed to him that the prestige was a terrible thing. The Government of India having taken that step, they thought that it would affect their prestige if they now retreated or withdrew from that position. That was really at the bottom of it. But Government would not give in, even though they realised that every non-official member in the Imperial Council was opposed to it, to whatever profession he belonged. When he asked the Government who was it that supported them in this measure, the answer was that there were really men who thought that the Rowlatt Act was necessary, but they were afraid to come out and say so. (Laughter). That was said by the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce for Bengal. When challenged, he said he could not give out his name because his informant's life would be in dangur. Even in the days of the Star Chamber Court there was a semblance of trial, but under the Rowlatt Act there was not even a pretence or semblance of judicial trial. The question was this.

They had met there was evening,—and he hoped the Government would realise that at any rate that evening they were not moved by passions or by prejudices. That evening, after a year, they had met there and all the passions, all the party strifes, had certainly cooled down. This public meeting had been called under the auspices of every important body in this Presidency. He hoped that the Government and all who were responsible for the administration of this country, who undoubtedly have been a party to the King's Proclamation—and the King's Proclamation was that the officials and the people should work together, that they were to obliterate the past and let bygones be bygones when the Reforms were going to be worked from the beginning of next year, when in the Provinces Indians would certainly have to a certain extent Responsible Government,—he would ask those when an atmosphere of real co-operation who wanted the Reforms to be a success,—should be created—he would ask them whether that atmosphere could be brought about without having these principles and whether the individual liberty of a man was safe in this country and if it was not so what was the good of reforms? If people knew that an executive act was going to imprison them and that they had absolutely no power of appeal, what was the good of those Reforms? He hoped that the government would see that it was not possible to go side by side with Responsible Government on one hand, and repression on the other. Repression and liberty were opposed to each other, and unless Government got into that frame of mind, that the King's Proclamation must be given the fullest effect, he was afraid there would be a great difficulty, and he would certainly not blame the people if they felt like that

Coming to the question of the Royal Clemency, he asked, how could the people be told that full effect was given to it when leading newspapers like the "Kesari," "The Maratha" and "The Bombay Chronicle" were still under restraint? In view of the talk from the Viceregal Council that they should co-operate, that they should work the Reforms, it was amazing that the Government should make this invidious distinction and pick out papers that had taken a prominent part in criticising Government. He hoped and trusted that better counsels would still prevail in Simla, and no Government was strong which did not yield to public opinion. "Public opinion must prevail, and the strongest government is that which listens to the public opinion. I am sure if the Government of India will pay more regard, than they do at present, to the public opinion of this country,—I am sure the Government of India will be much stronger in dealing with any question than it is at the present moment. I hope, therefore, have the power to repeal this statute so that it is not too late for those who are responsible for this statute and those who undertake this magnanimous act, and undertake to expunge it, which is a slur and a stain on the fair name of Great Britain which loves liberty." (Loud cheers).

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas, seconding the resolution, said the events that had taken place in the Punjab were such as nobody could be proud of. He (the speaker) hoped that in view of the gracious Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, all the restrictions on the internees and the Press would be removed. They were told that there were about thirty-four persons still interned in Bengal, and that the Rowlatt Act would be necessary if they wanted to continue keeping those men under internment. It appeared to him that Government proposed to retain a very big Act to achieve a very small object. The people would continue protesting against the Rowlatt Act until it was repealed. The resolution authorised the President to forward a copy of the first Resolution to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Viceroy. He would ask Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Montagu to say if they could expect the people of England to say that they (Indians) had been given freedom if side by side with the Reform Act they were given an Act of the character of the Rowlatt Act. It was essential that all Acts which encroached on popular freedom should be removed and thus strengthen the people's confidence that so long as they were under British Raj their rights would not be encroached upon and that they would get complete responsible government within the British Empire.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. M. M. Subedar, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

JALLIANWALLAH!

MEMORIAL FUND: BOMBAY SUBSCRIBES 193,000

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes to the Press:—

"I trust that Bombay will respond in its own generous manner to the Punjab memorial. It is a National monument. I have said repeatedly that it is in no sense anti-British. We should be unfit to call ourselves a nation if we did not treasure the memory of those innocent men who fell on the fateful 13th of April, 1919. I hope that Englishmen will see their way to subscribe to the Memorial. Their co-operation will be a demonstration of the non-racial character of the Memorial. Moreover, it stands independent of any finding, adverse or otherwise, of the Hunter Committee. It has been officially admitted that the men killed were innocent. Nothing that the Hunter Committee may find can possibly free India from the obligation o nationalise the plot in which innocent blood flowed in such profusion and to erect on it a national memorial that shall preserve the memory of the dead and shall yet be free from any poison or hatred.

Laburnum Road,
Bombay, 6th April, 1920.

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

UNITE INDIANS AND ENGLISH!

MRS. BESANT ON THE MEMORIAL.

Mrs. Besant has addressed the following letter to Mr. Gandhi:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I am very glad to say, in answer to your question, that I heartily sympathise with the idea of raising a National Memorial to those who were slain and wounded in Jallianwala Bagh. In this there will be, I know, no feeling of hatred for the slayers, but only of love for the slain. In this all Indians can well unite, aye, and English too; for lovers of Liberty, and hearts that beat in sympathy with human pain know no barriers of race or colour. They who live for ever in Indian history have forgiven, and will learn from their sacrifice to serve better than we have hitherto done the land for which they died.

April 6.

Sincerely yours,
ANNIE BESANT.

As will be seen from the subscription list published elsewhere, Bombay has already subscribed over Rs. 1,93,000 to this Fund.

JALLIANWALA BAUG MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We understood that the following sums have been collected for the Jalianwalla Baug Memorial Fund:—

Ratansi D. Morarji, Rs. 10,001.

(Continued on page 10.)

TURKS AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

A BRITISH APPEAL TO PREMIER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following Memorial has just been sent to the Prime Minister and I am directed to provide you with a copy.—Yours, etc.,

A. G. FIELD,
Secy.

28, Ilminster Gardens, Battersea, S. W.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir,—We, the undersigned loyal subjects of his Majesty the King, desire to give expression to the satisfaction we experienced on learning that the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers had decided to give due consideration to the representations made by, and on behalf of the Moslem subjects of his Majesty; and to settle the Turkish question in a manner which would avoid offence to the religious sentiments of the Moslem community and greatly help to the restoration of peace in Asia.

It is not necessary to explain or to emphasise Moslem feeling on this question. Nor is it necessary to justify it. For sentiments of religion, of patriotism or of common brotherhood do not rest on considerations of material interest or legal technicalities. They have a higher inspiration, an inspiration which is common to all religions; the feeling of love and charity towards our fellow men, and of pity and generosity to those who are unfortunate.

We believe that in seeking inspiration from these sources and in rejecting all sentiments of revenge, the Supreme Council has taken the path of the higher wisdom and the nobler policy. The late war with all its sorrow, suffering and sacrifice furnished an occasion for a display of a common allegiance, a common loyalty, on the part of all his Majesty's subjects without distinction of race or creed. Now that the war has secured the victory of his Majesty's arms it is incumbent on all the Allied nations to remember that the British representative on the Supreme Council is not the leader of a section of the British electorate, but the spokesman and representative of an Empire containing four hundred million subjects of his Majesty, including nearly a hundred million Moslems. The Prime Minister of England is not a party leader but the chosen advocate of a league of races and of religions and of nations which have united to resist the forces of military domination and racial dictation.

To listen to the voices of religious animosity or racial revenge would be a betrayal of the British tradition; a tradition which has won the allegiance of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen; a tradition for which a united Empire fought. It would also be a betrayal of all the higher instincts of mankind and of the hope of the nations in the brotherhood of man.

A League of Nations which listens only to the voices of political parties, of race hatreds, of religious animosity or territorial ambition, can never bring to the world the great and lasting peace which all men desire. The noblest peace is also the best and wisest policy; reconciliation is nobler than revenge; and a Carthaginian peace of ruin and destruction can never heal the wounds caused by the war, nor restore to the world the stability and order which are so necessary to the re-establishment of peaceful industry.

In expressing our gratitude to his Majesty's Government and the Supreme Council we desire not merely to record our renewed trust in the loyalty and impartial justice of the Allies, but also to express our recognition of the humanity and wisdom which has inspired this action. We pray therefore that a similar sense of justice and impartiality will continue to inspire their decisions so as to secure a just and lasting peace between all creeds, races, and nations. We believe such a peace will not only heal the wounds of the nations, but will enormously increase the power and influence of his Majesty and his Allies amongst the peolpe of Asia, and by spreading confidence in the justice of the Allied Powers lay the foundation of peace, order and good government throughout the world.

We have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your humble and obedient servants,
The Rt. Hon. Lord Mowbray Stourton.
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Abingdon.
Mr. Douglas Fox Pitt.
Mr. Douglas fox Pitt.
Miss Patience Scott.
Sir Archdale Earle.
Sir Louis Dane.
Br. Genl. H. Conyers Surtees, M.P.
Lt. Comm. J. T. Kenworthy, R.N., M. P.
Lt. Col. D. C. Phillott.
Captn. E. N. Bennett.
Mr. Arnold Lupton.
Mr. Leland Buxton.
Mr. Arthur Boutwood.
Mr. J. M. Parikh.
Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy President, Anjuman-Zia-ul-Islam Bombay.

LIEBE CABINET RESIGNS.

FRIJS TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 6.

Copenhagen:—The LiebeCabinet has resigned upon instructions from the King, after a conference lasting all night between the King and Political leaders, which agreed upon the necessity of early elections on the basis of the new election bill. Frijs will form new Government with the object of pushing on the Bill. A general strike will be called off.

SETTLEMENT MARKED BY DISTURBANCES.

NEW MINISTRY NON-PARTISAN.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 6.

Copenhagen. The settlement of crisis was marked by disturbances in the streets last night. The crowds of Communists proceeding in the direction of the Palace were broken up by the police and several were injured in resulting collisions. The New Ministry is non-partisan and purely provisional, its purpose being the carrying out of elections. But the Socialists claim brilliant triumph of their action against the King and demand that the Republic shall be placed in the forefront of their election programme.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS IN CONFERENCE.

MR. SNOWDEN'S WARNING AGAINST REVOLUTION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON April 5.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 6.

At the anual conference of the independent socialists at Glasgow, Mr. Snowden, presiding, earnestly warned the gathering against the violence or a revolution. He declared that firebrands had learned nothing from the last five years of slaughter. He urged the recognition of the fact that though an alternative to the spectacular revolution might be dull and uninspiring it was only a certain road to the final goal. The conference debated at length the question of joining the Moscow internationale, and then adjourned.

DUTCH SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

POLICE DO NOT INTERVENE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 6.

Copenhagen:—Several thousand socialists held a demonstration in front of the Palace yesterday saying the "Internationale", and shouting 'Long live the Republic'. The police did not intervene and the crowd afterwards dispersed.

EDITOR SHOT IN A DUEL.

BY FORMER PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12 noon April 6.

Monte Video.—M. Ordonez a former President of Uruguay, has shot and killed the editor of the "El Pais" in a duel.

JALLIANWALA BAUG MEMORIAL FUND.

(Continued from page 9.)

Umar Sobani, Rs. 10,001.
Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau, Rs. 10,001.
Vithaldas Liladhar, Rs. 10,001.
Tricumdas Carsondas and Co., (Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Cursondas Tejpal and Jammnadas Dwarkadas) Rs. 10,001.
A Friend Rs. 10,001.
Through B. Duryadutt, Rs. 25,001.
Cheniram Jesraj Rs. 7,501.
Jamnalal Bajaj, Rs. 7,501.
Tulsidas Tejpal, Rs. 5,001.
Premchand Roychand and Sons. Rs. 5,001.
Gulabrai Kedarmal Rs. 5,001.
Manuraj Ram Bhagat Rs. 5,001.
Chhotalal Kokari, Rs. 5,100.
Khimji Punja, Rs. 5,001.
Kilachand Devchand Rs. 3,001.
Shankerlal Ghetabhai Banker Rs. 3,001.
Keshavji Narsi Rs. 2,501.
Napoo Nensey, Rs. 2,501.
H. M. Mehta, 2,501.
Vithaldas Damodar Govindji Rs. 2,501.
Kanji Dharamsey Rs. 2,501.
Valabhdas Jamnadas Rs. 2,501.
Rajbavji Purshotam Rs. 2,501.
Jagannath Khemka, Rs. 2,501.
Noogmahmad Begmahamad Rs. 2,501.
Abubeker and Co., Rs. 2,501.
Parshotam Nathuram Rs. 2,501.
Jagjivan Umarsi, Rs. 2,501.
K. H. Kayani, Rs. 2,501.
D. D. Tejani Rs. 2,501.
K. H. Kayani Rs. 2,501.
D. C. Sunavala, Rs. 2,001.
Amarsi Kanji Rs. 3,001.
Lalji Naranji Rs. 2,000.
Two Parsi Theosophists Rs. 2,001.
Mulji Dharamsey Rs. 2,001.
Gulabchand Devchand Rs. 1,001.
Chhabildas Luxmidas Rs. 1,001.
Lala Motilal Dayaram Rs. 1,001.
Vasanji Bhagwandas Rs. 1,001.
Jamnadas Kasanji Manji, Rs. 1,001.
Revashanker Jaggivan Rs. 1,001.
Narandas Lalji Rs. 501.
Dr. Nair Rs. 401.
Mrs. Annie Besant Rs. 100.
Mrs. Jaiji Petit Rs. 501.
Miss Petit Rs. 30.

Further centributions should be sent to the Hony. Secretary, Bombay, Presidency, Association, opposite Clock Tower, Fort.

Or the Hony. Secretaries All-India Home Rule League, 251, Hornby Road, Fort.

IMPORTANT BOLSHEVIK CAPTURE.

STRATEGIC PORT OF PETROVSK TAKEN

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12 noon April 6.

Constantinople.—Besides Vladikavkaz, the Bolshevists have taken the important Caspian port of Petrovsk at the head of the Caucasian railway. Thus the Reds with the exception of the northern strip of the Caucasian littoral now occupy the entire foot of the Caucasians. The Crimea is reported quiet.

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 6.

The deaths are announced of Major-General Sir John Ramsay, Major-General Hugh Sutlej Gough, Colonel Russell Pulford and Brigadier-General R. A. Mark Currie. Th death of Brigadier-General Currie took place at Dangig.

TROOPS FOR RUHR REGION.

M. MILLERAND DEMANDS RECALL.

NOTE FROM GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

"ARMED BRIGANDS LOOTING FOOD AND SUPPLIES."

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12 noon, April 6.

The question of the restoration or order in the Ruhr industrial region depends on the action of the Berlin Government in despatching troops thither in which connection there has apparently been misunderstanding between Paris and Berlin.

Mayer, the German *charge d'afaires* in Paris yesterday handed a note to M. Millerand again requesting permission to reinforce the troops in Ruhr, at the same time mentioning that four battalions of infantry and some batteries had entered the neutral zone on April 1st as the German authorities believed that France agreed with this.

M. Millerand in his reply demanded the recall of these troops declaring that France would still consider the occupation of Frankfort Darmstadt and Hanau in the event of a German advance.

Meanwhile, a communiqué issued in Berlin on April 2nd declares that the despatch of troops to Ruhr was inevitable as lawlessness was unchecked, the armed brigands were looting food supplies and local authorities were powerless to protect the civilians.

The resolution of the executive workers in Ruhr warns the Berlin Government that the general strike will be renewed if the troops advance.

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 6.

Paris:—M. Millerand to-night sent a letter to the German Charge D'Affaires stating that while yesterday he insisted on the immediate withdrawal of troops for whom permission was asked to enter the Ruhr Basin, France would in no wise admit the derogation of articles 43 and 44 of the treaty without a previous agreement.

Germany had to-day notified the Peace Conference that the Reichswehr troops had already entered the basin and the German Government had applied for a *post facto* assent.

M. Millerand said he had also learned that the night that the German Government had informed the French representative in Berlin that the Imperial Commissioner had given full liberty of action for the employment of troops in Ruhr and had assumed the responsibility for their action in the neutral zone. He had further learned that Reichswehr had begun the attack in the neutral zone yesterday and their front had already reached the line north of Dortmund and Duisberg. By this sudden attack, M. Millerand pointed out, the German Government had infringed article 43 and 44 of the treaty which declared that in the event of such a violation Germany should be regarded as committing a hostile act against the signatory powers calculated to disturb the peace of the world. M. Millerand concluded that he would communicate the Government's decision later. He afterwards conferred with Marshal Foch and the Minister of War.

"MEASURES OF COERSION."

WHY THEY ARE NECESSARY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

PARIS, April 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., April 6.

The Havas Agency says: An Official Note, issued in Paris last night, stated:—The military measures which the French Government is considering are solely intended to bring Germany to respect Articles 43 and 144 of the Peace Treaty, which forbid the presence of the German troops in the zone stretching east of the Rhine for a distance of fifty kilometres. These steps, therefore, are purely measures of coercion.

M. MILLERAND AND FOCH CONFER.

It will be remembered that the French Government proposed to occupy, temporarily, as a guarantee for granting permission to the Germans to enter the Ruhr district towns of Homburg, Frankfort Darmstadt and Hanau. Germany at first declined the offer and then renewed the demand for permission to send her troops into the neutral zone; but before the permission was given and despite France's previous refusal, German troops began an offensive through the prohibited area against the Ruhr Communists. Yesterday afternoon the German representative in Paris handed to the French Government a new Note, declaring that the German troops would not remain long in the neutral zone. Last night, M. Millerand received Field Marshal Foch with whom he had a long conference, after which he had a conference with the Minister of War.

The "Petit Parisien" states that the military measures previously foreshadowed were at once decided upon, and competent circles expressed an opinion that their execution would meet with no difficulty. M. Millerand replied to the questioners, says the "Matin," that the matter was now in the hands of soldiers. The German Socialists in Ruhr basin have, it is understood, asked the French Socialists, to declare a general strike in the event (which seems quite unlikely) of M. Millerand consenting to Reichswehr occupying the neutral zone.

CAPABLE OF SOLUTION.

FRENCH DECIDE OCCUPATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 6.

The British official reports concerning Ruhr are conflicting, but the latest indication is that question is capable of solution. The Extremist risings are sporadic and the German Government has stated that it can restore sufficient order in few days to permit withdrawal of the troops. Meanwhile, Britain is watching the events very closely.

The French authoritatively declare that they have decided to occupy Frankfort, Darmstadt, Hanau and Homburg because they possess proof that the German Government is a tool of the militarists and that all the German military leaders in Ruhr were behind the Kapp coup d'etat. Furthermore, France, is intervening in response to an appeal from the Ruhr workers, but she, in no way, intends to make the occupation permanent and will order retirement immediately the Germans withdraw from the neutral zone. France's sole desire is to help Germany to fulfil all her obligations.

GERMAN ENTRY INTO NEUTRAL ZONE.

M. MILLERAND ON ITS "SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES."

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 6.

Paris:—M. Millerand in an interview to-day said the misunderstanding which Germany advanced as a pretext for the entry of troops into the neutral zone in spite of our injunctions, and the brutality of attack demonstrated an evident bad faith since the disorders were becoming localised and a peaceful settlement was approaching. France would not be responsible for the serious consequences, since she was convinced of the danger of German intervention, and had left nothing undone to prevent it. The authorities in Berlin had broken the engagements; therefore, they must bear the responsibility of possible conflicts. M. Millerand was convinced that the Allies would wish to associate themselves with any measures France might demand to assure respect for the treaty and maintain the safety of France.

GERMAN CHARGE D. AFFAIRES' NOTE TO M. MILLERAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 6.

Paris:—The German Charge D'Affaires presented a Note to M. Millerand to-day seeking to diminish the importance of the German troops in the Ruhr region declaring that the numbers were exaggerated and that the guarantees demanded by France were unnecessary since the presence of the supplementary Reichewehr effectives in the Rhur region would not co prolonged.

CONDITIONS AT ESSEN AND MUNSTER.

GERMAN CABINET ON DRASTIC RED TERMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

BERLIN, April 2.
Recd. 12 noon April 6.

The Cabinet to-day adjourned after a prolonged discussion of the conditions at Essen and Munster. The Red terms are most drastic and it is reported that they amount to a demand for complete recognition of the Soviet principles.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 9 p.m. April 6.

Berlin.—It is officially announced that the situation in Ruhr is improving. The Government troops have occupied Duisburg and Oberhausen.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 6.

Paris:—It is semi-officially stated that owing o the violation of the Peace Treaty, by the presence of Reichswehr in the Ruhr region, Germany must expect the occupation of Frankfurt, Darmstadt and Hanau which will be undertaken soon. It is believed that it will take place without an incident.

LORD SINHA'S APPOINTMENT.

NO QUESTION OF LORD RONALDSHAY'S RETIREMENT AT PRESENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 6.

With reference to the newspaper statement that Lord Sinha will succeed Lord Ronaldshay it is announced that there is no question of Lord Ronaldshay retiring at present.

IRISH OUTRAGES.

PART OF GREAT PLAN.

RAID ON CUSTOM HOUSE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 6.

It is becoming constantly more evident that the Irish outrages form part of a great plan throughout Ireland. Hitherto, 60 police, barracks for the most part unoccupied, have been destroyed by fire and explosives and 22 incom-tax offices, five of which are in Dublin, have been raided and documents destroyed. The Sinn Feiners attacked the custom house at Neary, saturated documents with petroleum and set them on fire. The raiders disappeared on the arrival of the fire brigade. Ten arrests were made. The City of Cork is surrounded by troops and police, who are searching travellers.

NO TROUBLE IN IRELAND AT EASTER.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12 noon April 6.

An official news from Dublin states that there is no indication of a wide-spread trouble at Easter but precautions have been taken to meet any sudden outbreak. Armed soldiers last night and to-day held the approaches to Dublin and Londonerry examining all the motorcars.

SERIES OF FIRES IN DUBLIN.

BELIEVED TO BE INCENDIARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 6.

A series of fires, believed to be incendiary, occurred in Dublin last night in the offices of several income-tax collectors and many important documents were destroyed. Just before one fire, some men held up a caretaker or the building with revolvers. Belfast was isolated by the cutting of telegraph wires and cable with England. Fires took place in the Grand Central Hotel, where several Government departments are accommodated and in the Bank of Ireland. The Pensions and Inland Revenue Offices in Cork were destroyed by a fire, and a number of police stations were blown up or burned. A huge cattle drive took place in Galway, eighteen hundred men participating. The police were helpless.

SIR H. GREENWOOD ON HIS APPOINTMENT.

CANADIAN HOME-RULER AS CHIEF SECRETARY OF IRELAND.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12 noon, April 6.

Sir Hamar Greenwood referring in the course of an interview to his new appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that being a Canadian Home Ruler born in a Home Rule country his appointment was a sign of the Government's earnest desire to settle the Irish question along the Home Rule lines once for all. The Government believed and all cables already showed that the choice of a Canadian had been enthusiastically received in the Empire. It would also be a sign to even America of the Government's real desire to bring order and prosperity to Ireland. Sir Hamar Greenwood concluded by emphasising his wish to see the Irish question settled.

SIR H. GREENWOOD PREPARING FOR BY-ELECTION

LIKELY TO SUPERVISE COMMITTEE STAGE OF HOME RULE BILL.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12 noon April 6.

Sir Hamar Greenwood has gone to Sunderland to prepare for a probable bye-election contest which is expected to be short. Sir Hamar Greenwood, if returned, will be in the House of Commons after Easter to supervise the Committee stage of the Home Rule Bill. There have been rumours that Lord French was retiring but these have been officially denied. He is in complete agreement with the Government on the subject of repression of terrorism.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

FRANCE (17 PTS) BEAT IRELAND (7 PTS)

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 6.

At Dublin to-day in the Rugby football match France beat Ireland by 17 points to 7.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12 noon April 6.

The Rugby match at Dublin between France and Ireland was played in rain. Ireland missed many chances, their backs showing lack of combination. The French, on the other hand, handled well and showed fine pace. Gayraud, Got and Jaurreguy obtained tries in the first half which were unconverted. Afterwards Lloyd dropped a goal and Price got over with a try for Ireland. Before the end, however, Jaurreguy and Got added tries for France, Crabos converting the last one.

SHEIKH-UL-ISLAM'S DEPORTATION.

DISASTROUS IMPRESSION IN INDIA.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION'S WARNING

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 6.

The Khilafat Deputation has telegraphed to Mr Lloyd George Mr Montagu and Lord Stamfordham, protesting most strongly against the Allies' arresting and deporting to Malta Sheikh-ul-Islam, declaring that this is certain to create disastrous impression in India and the East.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN CILICIA.

CHRISTIAN POPULATION IN DANGER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 6.

It is understod that the situation in Cilicia is very serious and the Christian population is in danger. The Turks are at present threatening Adana, Tarsus and Mersina. Bands of Armenian volunteers are mobilising.

SERIOUS CONFLICT AT JERUSALEM.

BETWEEN JEWS AND MOSLEMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 6.

A telegram from Jerusalem says a serious conflict between the Jews and the Moslems took place on the 4th, resulting in 188 casualties, mostly slight. The situation is well in hand.

ARMENIAN MANDATE.

AMERICAN COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., April 6.

Washington.—President Wilson has transmitted to the Senate the Report of the American Armenian Commission, which makes no recommendations regarding an American mandate for Armenia and expresses the opinion that no mandate should be taken without formal agreements with France and Britain and with the definite approval of Germany and Russia. The report adds that the inhabitants desired the United States accept a mandate with Britain as the alternative choice. The report urges humanitarian arguments but points out that the acceptance of a mandate would weaken the position of the United States relative to the Monroe Doctrine. The first year's cost is estimated at 27 million dollars. The report concludes:—The only solution of the Near East problem is to give some Power a mandate, which should include Constantinople.

SALIH PASHA CABINET

RESIGNATION OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 9 p.m. April 6.

Constantinople, 3rd.—The resignation of Salih Pasha's Cabinet is now officially announced.

PERSIA AND SOVIET GOVT.

PLAN TO ESTABLISH GOOD UNDERSTANDING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., April 6.

It is understood that the Foreign Minister is considering a plan to establish a good understanding between Persia and the soviet Government in Russia which has already declared its intention of abolishing all the treaties and concessions injurious to Persia.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH ALLIES.

COMMISSIONERS WISH TO RESUME RELATIONS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12 noon April 6.

Copenhagen.—The Russian Trade Commissioners, who have arrived from Moscow, interviewed by Reuter, said they wished to resume trade with the Allies as soon as possible. Ships were loading at Petrograd flax, hemp, etcetera, but grain exports could not be resumed immediately owing to the lack of transport for which the Commission wish to purchase locomotives and rolling-stock from the Allies.

EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY AND KHILAFAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a great pity that inspite of our close contact with Europe for a long long time we still fail to comprehend European diplomacy.

In the "Leader" of 26th there is a note of advice to Indian Muslims that they should have no sympathy with the "Revolutionary Turks" meaning Mustafa Kamal Pasha and to hail the occupation of Constantinople by the Allies because it "was not opposed to Sultan's authority but was a reinforcement of his control of Ottoman administration in all possible directions. There was another article in the same Paper by a Hindu friend trying to prove that the wishes of Muslims were against the principle of self determination.

Every body knows that I have been preaching Hindu-Muslim unity for the last twenty years advising the Musalmans to join the Congress, give up cow-killing not to have seperate electorates, etc., etc. I urged even Swadeshi upon Musalmans when it was taken up in Bengal and even before it. So nobody can say that my sympathy for the Hindus is newly born or only a bribe for their interest in Khilafat. But I would beg my Hindu brothers and particularly those who are called Moderates either to accept the leadership of Muslims in the Khilafat question because it is they who have studied the question in all its possible aspects or to keep quiet. This is not the time for condescending advices. We are not children, nor in a mood to receive admonitions from our brothers who have not given as much thought in the question as we have. What we want at present is not admonitions or advice but co-operation to help us in our troubles which are undoubtedly Indian troubles also. Our heart is in pain. Mere words of advice cannot sooth us. Some balm should be put by our Hindu fellow countrymen to relieve us of the pain.

Allow me to deal with the whole question of the Khilafat and to explain the real situation. European diplomacy is well-known. the whole of Turkey. But Mustafa Kamal Pasha saw through the game and collected a small army. Even women in Asia Minor came forward to die rather than see Turkey enslaved or humiliated. It was Mustafa Kamal Pasha who stopped the advance of Greeks from beyond Smyrna. It was Mustafa Kamal whose desperate heroism frightened Greeks and stopped their butchering still more Muslim population.

It is Mustafa Kamal Pasha who has been trying to save Muslim population of Cilicia from the hands of the Armenians.

Just as the Greeks received the support of the Allied men-of-war in landing in Smyrna which had remained perfectly quiet even during the war and perpetrated horrible attrocities before the eyes of Allied officials, in the same way in Cilicia Armenians received support from France.

Lord Bryce has taunted Muslims of India of not sympathising with the Armenians. Has any single British statesman ever expressed a word of sympathy for the Muslims when they were butchered in Tripoli by the Italians, in the Balkans by the Greeks, Serbs, Bulgarians, in the Sub-Caucasia and Kurdistan Armenia by Armenians and lately in Smyrna and Cilicia by the Greeks and Armenians respectively?

I want to make the following points clear:—

1st. Mustafa Kamal Pasha is doing als best to save Turkey from complete enslavement and therefore has the fullest sympathy of the Muslims of the world. He has not revolted against the Sultan but he has from the authority of the Allies and now it is intended to equip and send an army of Greeks to fight with him that is, to fight those Muslim peoples who want to keep their liberty intact at least in Asia Minor which even Mr. Lloyd George admitted to be the "homeland" of the Turks.

2nd. Indian Muslims condemn all massacres whether committed at Jalianwalla Bagh or Armenia, Balkans, Cilicea, Poland, Rumania, whether the victims are Hindus, Musalmans, Jews or Christians but no Christian statesman has spoken a word of sympathy for the tortured Muslims and Hindus, very few for the Jews. No possible blame can rest with the Turks for the butcheries perpetrated by the Italians, Armenians, Greeks etc., Mr. Lloyd George in his reply to the Indian delegation has twisted the words of Damid Faried Pasha in respect of "Massacres" of Muslims and Armenians both.

3rd. As far as England was concerned the war became a war between the Cross and the Crescent just as the Turks were dragged into it. Not only Rev. Swemer and the Archbishop of Canterbury took it in that light but Mr. Lloyd George himself called it a crusade "the last and most triumphant crusade" which "absorbed the chivalry of Europe for centuries."

Now I will give statistics of the population of that portion of the Turkish Empire which is called Turkish-Turkey and then deal with the principle of self-determination. There is no need of giving the statistics of Arabic speaking Turkey because no body denies that there Muslims and Arabs are preponderant.

Statistical table of Turkey in Europe and of Asia Minor:—

Constantinople:—Turks 700,000; Greeks 180,000; Armenians 65,000; total (comprising other elements) 1,227,814.

Smyrna:—1,479,105; Greeks 208,000; Armenians 18,000; total (comprising other elements) 1,840,751.

Adrianopole:—Turks 400,298; Greeks 128,000; Armenians 19,000; total (comprising other elements) 612,356.

Erzerum:—Turks 500,718; Greeks 3,440; Armenians 134,967; total (comprising other elements) 645,702.

Diarbekir:—Turks 319,644; Greeks 9,440; Armenians 79,129; total (comprising other elements) 471,462.

Mamouret-ul-Aziz.—Turks 450,496; Greeks 650; Armenians 69,718; total (comprising other elements) 575,314.

Bitlis (T.K.):—Turks 254,372; Greeks 210 Armenians 131,390; total (comprising other elements) 398,625.

Sivas:—Turks 964,875; Greeks 76,068; Armenians 152,200; total (comprising other elements) 1,193,143.

Trebizond:—Turks 1,197,047; Greeks 193,000; Armenians 47,200; total (comprising other elements) 1,437,247.

Van (T.K.):—Turks [illegible],500; Greeks nil; Armenians 79,998; total (comprising other elements) 430,000.

Adana:—Turks 493,716; Greeks 46,700; Armenians 97,450; total (comprising other elements) 637,866.

Angore:—Turks 924,255; Greeks 34,009; Armenians 94,298; total (comprising other elements) 1,052,562.

Broussa:—Turks 1,614,773 ;Greeks 202,116; Armenians 78,000; total (comprising other elements 1,900,000.

Castamoni:—Turks 1,034,900; Greeks 21,507; Armenians 2,647; total (comprising other elements) 1,174,697.

Konia:—Turks 1,246,882; Greeks 73,000; Armenians 10,200; total (comprising other elements) 1,344,847.

Dardanelles:—Turks 152,775; Greeks 5,405; Armenians nil; total (comprising other elements) 158,170.

Isinid:—Turks 238,736; Greeks 40,479; Armenians 48,654; total (comprising other elements) 338,5000.

Aleppo:—Turks 250,000; Greeks 48,540; Armenians 38,000; total (comprising other elements) 998,000.

Mossoul:—Turks 20,000; Greeks nil, Armenians nil; total (comprising other elements) 300,200.

Total.—Turks 12,484,092; Greeks 1,270,584; Armenians 1,165,851; total (comprising other elements 16,737,256.

It is quite possible that now the Muslim population might have been diminished in Smyrna because thousands of Muslims have been murdered and hundreds of thousands driven from their home and hearth.

For the purpose of marking the great numerical inferiority of the Greeks upon the Asiatic continent, Venizelos adds th population of the Archipelago to his fictitious estimates.

The area of the Vilayet of Aidin (Smyrna) measures 53,798 kilometres. The Greek element is only concentrated in the Sandjak of Smyrna, where it forms one-fifth of th population. According to the last estimates the Sandjaks of this vilayet comprise:—

Sandjak of Smyrna. 630,000 inhabitants, whereof 130,000 are Greeks; Aidin 300,000 (14,000 Greeks); Sarouhan 450,000 (33,000 Greeks); Denizli, 270,000 (2600 Greeks); Menteche, 190,000 (10,500 Greeks).

Let us see what is the Muslim claim:—

1st. All that is Turkish-Turkey, i.e., Thrace, Adrianople, Constantinople, th whole of Asia Minor should remain under full Turkish sovereignty without the least interference by any Power or the League. It must not be forgotten that Turkey possesses a constitutional system of Government more liberal in certain respects than the British system and that the young Turks have been trying for the last ten years to make reforms in every department and that they were being obstructed by all the Christian powers—more particularly by the Tzarist Russia.

2nd. All the Arabic speaking portion of the Ottoman Empire including Egypt and Tripoli, may be constituted into small Arab states each with its independence recognised but all federated under the common head or denominator of the Khalifa. The constitution of the whole of the Turkish Empire should be like that of Germany or America or the British Empire.

The headship of the Khalifa is not only a religious necessity but it is also a political necessity to federate or unite small Arab States with a vitw to prevent perpetual wars between those states. It can no do any good to create another group of small but always quarrelsome states like that in the Balkans. Many of these small States can never be really self-sufficient or independent. Even if it were not a religious obligation it would have been necessary to keep Hedjaz a part of an Empire because it can not stand on its own legs. India cannot for ever subsidize the "king" of Hedjaz. We cannot for ever protect him from his neighbours and rivals.

Thus it is clear that the demands of Muslims fit in exactly with the demands of the principles of self-determination and justice. Nor can there be peace and prosperity in a large portion of the world unless they are accepted.

Musalmans accept the formula that countries which were Muslims before the war should remain under Muslim Government and under Khalifa's *suyadat*.

What they condemn is the effort that is being made by certain Christian Powers to "divide" as Zwemer wants, "the responsibilities of the Mohammedan problem among the nations of Christendom absolutely, finally, irrevocably."

They want Great Britain to leave Mesopotamia. Palestine, Egypt, to their fates to enable them to manage their affairs by themselves according to their own traditions, civilisation and culture.

SHAIKH M. H. KIDWAI
of Gadia.

Lucknow, March 26.

P.S.—On the point of self-determination it should be made clear that no plebiscite can be reliable if it is taken under the guns and military occupation of enemies whether it be in Turkish-Turkey or Smyrna etc., or Arabic-speaking Turkey as Iraq (Mesopotamia), Palestine, etc. Everywhere the wishes of the people should be consulted freely and if those of Christians are respected those of Muslims should also be respected.

What we notice is that Great Britain ignoring the united voice for full independence from British control of Egypt. Why? If self-determination is applicable to Smyrna or Thrace why not to Egypt?

M. H. K.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 6.

Rain has fallen locally in Assam and at few stations in East Bengal and South Hyderabad. The chief amounts are:—Silchar half an inch, Narayanganj one and half, Hyderabad (Deccan) a quarter.

Temperature is below normal in North-west India and west United Provinces.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Upper Burma.

Health Department Organisation.

CURATIVE SECTION

BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

PART II.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay is very peculiar. The Corporation controls the Commissioner by the power of the purse and vote of censure. The Health Officer is his medical adviser. The Corporation does not control the Health Officer. The Health Officer is not directly responsible to the Corporation or any committee of the Corporation as in England. He is responsible to the Commissioner; and under the Commissioner he controls the health machinery of Bombay. This scheme cannot work satisfactorily unless the Commissioner gives full scope to the Health Officer and brings all his suggestions to the notice of the Corporation. His only alternative is to call the attention of the Corporation to measures required in his Administration Reports. The lamentations of the Health Officer and his Administration Report of 1918-19 expose the defects of the system, but on the whole it has worked satisfactorily.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

The Municipal Act imposes certain obligatory duties on the Corporation. So far as curative medicine is concerned it has been incumbent on the Corporation under the Municipal Act of 1888 to make adequate provision for "measures for preventing and checking the spread of *dangerous* diseases." All infectious diseases are more or less dangerous. Under this obligation the Corporation maintained an infectious diseases hospital on the site of the present municipal stables; but contended that its liability was limited during prevalence of epidemics only and not for sporadic cases, the liability for which rested on Government. Government denied liability. An interesting episode resulted from this conflict of views. In 1891 the hospital was closed at the end of some epidemic; but Government called upon the Corporation to keep it open. On refusal Government itself kept it up for a time and then presented a bill of costs to the Corporation. The Corporation declined to pay costs Government enforced the payment by the "Bludgeon Clauses" which authorises the Government to put its hands into municipal pockets after the fashion of Dick Turpin and Tom King. After this drastic demonstration of power, on the outbreak of the next epidemic of small-pox in 1892, an infectious diseases hospital was opened at Arthur Road. The annexe to this hospital since 1902 is the Maratha Plague Hospital situated near the Victoria Gardens, built by voluntary donations collected by the late Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, who put his heart in this hospital and eventually succumbed to plague. In these two hospitals all kinds of infectious diseases are treated, viz., plague, cholera, influenza, small-pox, chicken-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, relapsing fever, whooping cough, erysipelas, jiggers, measles and military mumps. I suppose medical science has no objection to the same hospital being used for all sorts of infectious diseases; but the structure at Arthur Road calls for the criticism of medical practitioners in view of Dr. Choksy's observations. He writes that it "was originally put up not as an hospital, but as a refuge for famine immigrants of 1876-77." Some of the sheds then erected "still exist in their primitive condition." "All the enormous amount of work has been hitherto conducted in temporary bamboo and cadjan wards that have served their time, but are no longer suitable nor creditable to a city of the extent and importance of Bombay." Owing to the war the project of remodelling the hospital sanctioned by the Corporation in 1914-15, has been postponed. The result is that "both in buildings and equipment it lags behind the times." Is it surprising that this hospital should be avoided and dreaded by the people as *"dying-houses which they practically are, on account of the heavy mortality"*? in the words of Dr. Choksy. I must congratulate Dr. Choksy upon this courageous exposure. I trust the Corporation, and if they fail, the City of Bombay will duly appreciate the unrivalled ability and experience, and the excellent work which Dr. Choksy has done single-handed, in connection with these infectious diseases hospitals for a generation. In future a mere research assistant now allotted to him will not suffice. The help of the general medical practitioner may advantageously be invoked in this work of the Health Department. I am quite confident that there will be a cordial response from medical practitioners to an appeal from the Corporation for their appointment as honorary physicians on the staff of these hospitals. They must not be mere apprentices but integral parts of the curative staff. I have personally spoken to several practitioners and I find them ready and willing.

Medical Relief.

Apart from dangerous diseases the Police Charges Act of 1907 imposed further obligations on the Corporation. People wonder what the police have to do with medicoes except arresting those who kill instead of curing. But the fact is that the Corporation used to contribute to Government without exercising any control over expenditure, the major portion of the cost of the Bombay Police Force. I believe there is no other city in the world where the Corporation makes grants to Government for police purposes. Lord Ripon ordered that there should be no municipal expenditure without control and suggested exchanges wherever this existed. The Bombay Corporation under the guidance of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta contended that it ought to be entirely relieved of this contribution without compensation or exchange of services. The controversy lasted for over 20 years. Eventually an unfortunate compromise was effected by the Police Charges Act. Under this Act new duties were imposed on the Corporation. Henceforth they were legally bound to make adequate provision for "public vaccination" and "establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries, and carrying out other measures necessary for medical relief." The Corporation was relieved of the burden of contribution to the Police Charges and Government was relieved of its contribution for primary education. This relief together with the monthly contribution of Rs. 34,541-10-8 to Government for the maintenance of St. George's Hospital and other hospitals and dispensaries under Government control in Bombay make up the total of five lakhs of the Police charges payable by the Corporation at the date of the compromise. It is now designated medical charge instead of police charge. What's in a name? Nevertheless it is contribution without control, taxation without representation, entirely opposed to the fundamental principle of Lord Ripon's reforms. In this way the original sin is perpetuated under a new name; but in view of the rapidly growing expenditure of the Corporation on education, vaccination, and medical relief transferred to the Corporation by the Police Charges Act, the Corporation ought to be relieved of this liability. Since the Police Charges Act the expenditure on education has increased by nine lakhs, and the expenditure on medical relief must expand by leaps and bounds if the Corporation does its duty by the citizens faithfully. The medical institutions under Government control for which the Corporation contributes four lakhs a year were all built by gifts from philanthropists. In the power of creating Barons, Baronets, Bahadurs and Knights Government have a charm more magical than the wonderful lamp of Aladin, the scamp. Perhaps Government might transfer this key to the cellars of fortune to the Corporation by authorising it to create knights *et hoc genus omne*. I have little doubt the Corporation can excel Lord Sydenham in disposing of these articles at the highest market value. But this is a digression.

It will be observed that medical relief is divided between Government and the Corporation under this compromise. Government for political reasons and the Medical College may not be disposed to transfer the J. J. Hospital to the Corporation, but there is no reason why the other hospitals and dispensaries should not be transferred. The transfer should of course be accompanied by adequate financial assistance or powers of taxation. The abnormal rise in the value of lands and houses might well be appropriated for municipal purposes. The enhancement is not due to any improvement effected by the owners. Why should not the public take a share in the rise of prices to which owners have contributed *nil*?

The Corporation is committed to the erection of an up-to-date hospital to be designated King-Emperor Hospital. This would be an additional reason for transferring the Government hospitals to the Municipality. The Corporation contemplate affixing a medical college to this hospital. That would take away the last reason for keeping the Grant Medical College under Government control.

Dispensaries.

In addition to the Parbhadevi and Bai Gowribai Dispensaries the Corporation has ten dispensaries attached to 10 Registration Offices. The 10 registrars being medical graduates are able to treat patients at these dispensaries. All kinds of diseases including infectious diseases have been treated at these dispensaries. The actual number of new cases was 107,745 and the total number of attendances 422,547. In the year ending 1918-19. The cost of this relief was only Rs. 22,000 exclusive of the salaries of the District Registrars. Under Mr. Monie's so-called reformed system these dispensaries will be placed in charge of sub-assistant surgeons—otherwise known as hospital assistants. He writes:—"I would relieve the present district registrars of their dispensary work, which is *ordinarily unimportant*, and assign them to men of the sub-assistant surgeon class." The change from medical graduates to hospital assistants is a retrograde step and indicates that Mr. Monie does not fully appreciate the great importance of medical relief. Evidently there is no danger under his regime of the curative section overwhelming the preventive section. I trust this does not arise from any want of sympathy with the sufferings of the poor, but only from a mistaken judgment. It may be that hospital assistants are fully qualified for the work of these dispensaries, but what I would wish to emphasize is that here there is an excellent field for co-operation between the general medical practitioner and municipal staff. The scheme I would suggest is as follows:—

Dispensary Scheme.

Instead of 10 dispensaries there ought to be fifty or more, situated in appropriate localities. These ought to be more or less in the neighbourhood of mills and workshops so as to be within reach of mill-workers and workshop employees. In the recent mill-strike the men demanded free medical relief. I have now come in contact with workers of all description, Railway, Docks, Mills and Post Office. Everywhere I find the demand for relief in illness. The panel system provides for such relief in London. Why would not a similar system be established in Bombay? In London partly Government and partly the Corporation pay for the relief. The system is to utilise private medical practitioners for treating those who are mentioned on the Panel, and for each man, the medical practitioner is paid a pound per annum. Some modification of this would have better results in Bombay. I believe the various mills employ private medical practitioners for treating their labourers. These doctors also give the requisite certificate in cases of boys employed in the work of the mills on payment of certain fees. Such being the case it appears to me that the mill-owners would be willing to defray the expenses of a dispensary for giving medical relief to their workmen. It would cost them little more than they spend at present. If they decline, the Municipal Act should be amended to impose the obligation on mill-owners and other employers of labour. As there are 80 mills we may well have 80 dispensaries. These dispensaries could be made the pulse of the health of the city. The doctor in charge of this dispensary would be in constant touch with the mill manager or the time-keeper who knows what workmen are absent. If any one is ill, the dispensary doctor would at once know of it and in case of infectious diseases at once take measures through the proper department of the Health administration to arrest the spread of the infection. In numerous ways this would be a great boon to the people, and a splendid instrument of preventive medicine. Here is a field for co-operation between the two great branches. In each dispensary the Corporation should have a qualified medical man in charge of the dispensary. In addition the Corporation ought to seek the services of the general medical practitioner as honorary consultant attached to each dispensary. This would ensure the constant touch between the two sections advocated by Sir James Crichton-Browne. I would advocate the payment of an honorarium to private practitioners attending these dispensaries. This expenditure would confer many blessings upon the city. If the importance of this relief were realised there would be no hesitation in the extension of this dispensary relief. I do not know if medical science insists upon a separate dispensary for the control and treatment of venereal diseases. I see no such separation in the work of the private medical practitioners. They might well be combined and form centres in the crusade not only against venereal diseases, but all kinds of infectious diseases and child-welfare, mother-welfare, and other useful work done by voluntary associations and individuals. I would suggest that the dispensary doctor should also be the medical schoolmaster; and that in every public or private school in Bombay these dispensary doctors should give lessons in hygiene once a week. The combination of the crusader and the schoolmaster is bound to prove efficacius, and unquestionably beneficial to the health of the city, if these dispensaries are organised to be the sensitive centres of the health of the city. These doctors should also be the registrars of births and deaths. The increased number of these registration offices would result in more accurate statistics of births and deaths and causes of deaths. It would be a mistake to transfer registration work to the "Medical Inspector" as proposed by Mr. Monie. These dispensary doctors should control depots for vaccination. This staff would be able to cope with the abnormal outbreaks of epidemic far more effectually than the reserve staff recommended by Mr. Monie as sanitary inspectors for curative operation during epidemics. I do not wish to blame the Corporation or the Commissioner for the very inadequate attention they have hitherto paid to the curative section of public health. The change from declining liability for constant maintenance of hospital for dangerous diseases to undertaking medical relief is enormous. Medical relief really commenced "with the appointment in 1902 of municipal nurses and midwives for the benefit of the poor." These nurses and midwives have been welcomed as angels of mercy. The hope they excite and the courage they impose on their patients and their family can only be properly appreciated by those who have witnessed the effect on the people from the visits of these angels. I have little doubt that the Corporation would sanction any well-devised scheme of medical relief by the dispensary system. To this extent they would be annexes to the municipal hospitals for out-door patients. I would suggest to the Health Officer to devise a scheme for mobilising the general practitioner to co-operate with the municipal staff in the work of medical relief by the extension of the dispensary system in conjunction with the King Edward Memorial Hospital with its permanent and honorary staff. I have every hope that the philanthropists in Bombay would willingly endow these benevolent institutions for relieving the overworked and underpaid labourers from the ills of mankind.

(To be continued.)

(Continued from column 6.)

Europe. They were also the teachers of Europe in military science in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. And finally, the renaissance,—the dawn of Modern Europe, was due to them,—for, had they not captured Constantinople, the Greek Scholars would not have fled to Italy, and consequeontly, Greek learning would have died, been buried, and forgotten in Europe.

The Turks have played a great and beneficial part in European politics. They did at one time, what England has been doing in Europe during the last two centuries, —that is, preventing any one individual or nation from dominating the others. When Charles V of Spain was trying to dominate Europe, they allied themselves with Francis I of France, and thus saved Europe from the tyranny of Spain. They have also been the protectors of the weak and the defeated, for, did not Ahmed III, the Sultan of Turkey, give protection to the brilliant Charles XII of Sweden, when he fled from the Peter the Great of Russia after Pultowa?

CONSTANTINOPLE.

WHY THE TURKS SHOULD BE LEFT IN ITS POSSESSION.

BY V. B. METTA.

A hundred and one arguments are being advanced at present, by bigoted archbishops and bishops, by purblind historians and illiberal Liberals (like Lord Bryce in England), to show why the Ottoman Turks should be expelled from Europe. But how fatuous, futile, wholly one-sided, thoroughly devoid of the sense of history, of justice, and of kindness, they are, will be apparent to any one, who bestows any thought to the subject.

Rendering Homeless.

No other Power, it should be borne in mind, has been deprived of its Capital by the Peace Treaty. It has not been thought fit by the Allies to deprive Germany of Berlin. They have not dreamt of taking away Vienna from Austria, or Sofia from Bulgaria. Then, why should they wish to turn Constantinople from the Ottomans? Why should the Turks have their seat of Government at Busra now, which, like Yenisher and Angora, was their capital for a very short period only? It is Constantinople alone, which has been their Capital for a very long time,—for over four centuries. It is around this ancient city, with its woman-like charms, that their history twines itself. Its streets, mosques, and palaces, awake memories of their faded splendour and bygone greatness in them. There is the Suleymania Mosque, to take them back to the days of Suleyman the Magnificent,—the days of their greatest power and prestige. And there are the ruins of the Seraglio (the old palace), which so often saw the ambassadors of the European nations treated with contempt or condescension within its walls. There are also the banner and the mantle of their Prophet there, which Sultan Selim brought from Egypt from the last of the Abbaside Caliphs, who handed over the Khalifate to him.—Will the Allies then drive away a great, imperial people from all that they cherish the most, and make them homeless? For, it is a fact that the Ottoman Turks have no other home in the world. They were nomads, camping in Khorassan, at the time when the avalanche of the Mongol invasion overwhelmed the world. They then left their temporary home, and wandered on and on, until by sheer accident, they happened to help the Seljukian Sultan one day, to win a battle that he was fighting against a horde of Mongol freebooters in Asia Minor. The Seljukian Sultan, grateful for their timely assistance, bestowed on them some lands,—which proved to be the seed out of which grew the mighty tree of their Empire.

Are the Turks Cruel?

To justify their expulsion from Europe, it has been often reiterated with comical persistency by the Allies—that the Turks are not a civilized people, and that they are very cruel. Now let us consider, whether these charges can be upheld against them with any show of truth. What is cruelty? Is it *cruelty* for an imperial race to try to keep order among its subject races by means of force sometimes,—especially when those subject races have been always notorious for their lawlessness? Can any one say that the peoples, who are, or who were at one time under the rule of the Ottoman Turks,—and whose occasional massacres have been so much bewailed with crocodile tears by Christian Europe in the past,—are known for their goodness, and honesty, and civilization to history? No! On the contrary, they have been always known for their venomous vileness, their total unreliability. That this is so, is proved by the fact that the Byzantine Emperors, who were their masters before the Ottomans, treated them with the utmost and unequalled harshness. We read of the most frequent and merciless massacres of the Armenians and Bulgarians under several Byzantine Emperors. And what of the Greeks, many of whom, as subjects of the Turkish Sultan, are complaining of their ill-treatment by him? In reply to this question we shall quote an old Byzantine writer, who speaks of his own people thus: "They are formed of three parts: their tongue speaks one thing, their mind meditates another, and their actions accord with neither".

Now compared to these peoples, has it not been almost universally acknowledged by impartial observers, that the Turk is honest, and a gentleman at heart?

Their Civilisation.

As for civilization, there can be no doubt that the Ottoman Turks are the most civilized people in Eastern Europe. They have produced poets like Nedim and Ghalib, who are almost equal to the great Sufi poets of Persia, and are easily superior to any poets that Eastern Europe has ever produced in the Christian Era. In architecture, they have done more and better work than either the Russians, or any of the Balkan nations. The Greek genius was atrophied after it had built the Cathedral of Santa Sophia. Its architectural traditions were, however, taken up by the Ottomans, and successfully combined with those of the Arabs,—with the result, that they produced a series of mosques in Constantinople, which are hardly inferior to Santa Sophia itself—that most perfect specimen of the intellectual style of the architectural art which Christian Europe has produced. In other arts also, like pottery, carpet-making, and caligraphy, the Turks have shown great talents, and even considerable originality.

Their influence on Europe.

The Ottoman Turks have influenced Europe in many ways, directly as well as indirectly. It is they, who first introduced coffee and several varieties of flowers into

(Continued in column 6.)

AMRITSAR APPEALS.

HEARING IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

SIR J. SIMON'S ARGUMENTS.

The following is the continuation of the *verbatim* report of the Privy Council proceedings, a part of which we have already published:—

Viscount Cave: There are two difficulties there, which no doubt you are going to meet. One is the recital which states that it is desirable that the commission shall have power to try persons and offences other than those specified in the said Ordinance.

Sir John Simon: Yes.

Viscount Cave: And another is created by the last words "and a commission may pass in respect of any such offence any sentence authorised by law."

Sir John Simon: Both those difficulties are certainly there, and they will have to be dealt with. I felt it was my duty just in sketching the Ordinance first of all to point out the narrower construction. The narrower construction of this provision, of which I presume to say that at any rate it may—put the authorities in a position to claim that they have a valid Ordinance, for reason which I am going to point out, it is, in our submission, the case that if the wider construction is given, and I think the only other construction although on its true construction in our view the Ordinance is wide enough to cover my case, it is open to another objection which is more fundamental, namely, on my submission, it is completely *ultra vires* the Governor-General in Council at all. I only want to make it quite plain, if I am to turn from the first and the narrower contruction to the second and wider construction I am not in any way, as it seems to me driven from my position where I have an argument to offer which I submit should prevail. But the point is there the only choice is between two constructions, one is the narrower construction, which, for all I know, may be right; it does not affect me and I am not concerned to dispute it; the other is a wider construction which means this, that subject to the general or special order of the Local Government which directs what charges are to come before this commission, this commission is a commission which by this legislation is to have jurisdiction to try "any" person—I want to lay stress on the word "any" charged with "any" offence. I think I can show your Lordships that, if that is the true construction it is an invalid piece of subordinate legislation. I will refer your Lordships to the Government of India Act, 1915, in a moment. May I make this preliminary submission, it is familiar of course to us all. This Ordinance No. IV is of course the legislation of a subordinate legislative body; it is not like an Act of the Imperial Parliament which nobody can examine for the purpose of seeing whether it goes beyond the legislative power of the body or not. The body is not the Governor-General in Legislative Council; it is the special body, the Governor-General in Council.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins: Not in Council.

Sir John Simon: If your Lordship pleases, the Governor-General, who, in circumstances of emergency, has a certain limited legislative power. There are more limits than one. Our submission is that if the wider construction is taken it will be found that those limits are here exceeded and that, consequently, the Ordinance is void. Now will your Lordships turn to the Government of India Act. The Section which it is convenient to look at first, working backwards, is Section 72. It is V and VI George 5, Chapter 61. A similar provision is to be found in the earlier law. This is the law at the time in question. It is very necessary on our submission to trace this a little closely back. Section 72 is the Section which gives this very special power.

HEAD OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Mr. Ameer Ali: Do you mean the Governor-General as the head of the Executive?

Sir John Simon: Yes.

Mr. Ameer Ali: Not as Governor-General-in-Council?

Sir John Simon: No: it is the Governor-General as the head of the Executive. It is a purely executive business, and that being so, it is hedged around by an interesting limitation as to time, namely six months, and inasmuch as we know it is more than six months from the month of April last, there is a question which may arise there, but I am not on that for the moment.

Viscount Cave: The conviction was within the six months.

Sir John Simon:—Yes, but it is a nice question whether, when you are dealing with a temporary provision which is to have no effect after six months, in fact you do not exceed the whole of your justification for acting under and by virtue of it, if your action is taken after the six months is over. However, that is not the point I am on now. "The Governor-General may, in cases of emergency, make and promulgate Ordinances for the peace and good government of British India or any part thereof, and any ordinance so made shall, for the space of not more then six months from its promulgation, have the like force of law as an Act passed by the Governor-General in Legislative Council; but the power of making Ordinances under this Section is subject to the like restrictions as the power of the Governor-General in Legislative Council to make laws" from which it follows that if the wider construction of Ordinance No. 4, which says that "any" means "any" without qualification is sound, then the same test would have to be applied to legislation by the Governor-General in Legislative Council when he purports to make laws. The provision is to be found in Section 65, and our submission is that when you read Section 65, and apply, as you are told to do, the restrictions which are contained in Section 66, it will appear that the wider construction makes this ordinance bad. Section 65 is divided into three parts. The first sub-section gives a list, under sub-heads marked by letters of the alphabet, of the various powers of the Governor-General in Legislative Council to make laws (a) is "for all persons" which is much the same as "any" person "within British India". Then (c) is "for all native Indian subjects of His Majesty". Then sub-section (2) introduces two of the limitations or restrictions. "Provided that the Governor-General in Legislative Council has not unless expressly so authorised by Act of Parliament, that means by Imperial Act of Parliament, "power to make any law repealing or affecting:—(i) any Act of Parliament passed after the year 1860 and extending to British India (including the Army Act and any act amending the same); or any (ii) Act of Parliament enabling the Secretary of State in Council to raise money in the United Kingdom for the government of India and has not power to make any law affecting the authority of Parliament"—It is a curious provision which follows, which your Lordships had to consider some little time ago "or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or affecting the sovereignty or dominion of the Crown over any part of British India." Then, Sub-section (3) "the Governor-General in Legislative Council has not power"—(and it follows therefore that the Governor-General in his executive character in times of emergency under section 84 has not power either "without the previous approval of the Secretary of State in Council, to make any law empowering any Court, other than a High Court, to sentence to the punishment of death any of His Majesty's subjects born in Europe or the children of such subjects or abolishing any High Court." My submission is that if the wider construction is put on there, if "any person" means, contrary to my contention what it is suggested it does mean, and it has the wider construction then on the face of it, Ordinance No IV is invalid, because it is purporting to empower a specially constituted tribunal to sentence to the punishment of death, not a special limited class of persons at all, but "any person". Supposing for the sake of argument that a European was present at Amritsar, such European person living in London, on the wider construction of the Ordinance No. IV, would by the construction sought to be put upon it, if it is to be given that wider construction, be a person whom this court **which is not the** High Court, is empowered to sentence to the punishment of death..

Viscount Cave:—Would that make the Ordinance wholly bad, or only bad as to European persons?

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Sir John Simon:—That is a point. What my Lord Cave puts raises a serious question. My friend and I have been considering it closely. The principle, I venture to think, is a principle which will be familiar to your Lordships in another connection, but it is the same principle that when you are considering whether a piece of subordinate legislative a bye-law is an example of it though of course of a trumpery kind, is or is not *intra vires* you cannot take the provision and justify its application to a case that would be within it if it was more narrowly expressed and simply treat the rest as surplusage, or as separable, or, at any rate, you certainly cannot do so except in a case where you can dissect the two and say: This makes two separable provisions, and so far as regards the narrower it is good; so far as regards its additional provision it is bad. The principle has principally been discussed on by-laws, but they are very much to the point. Your Lordships will remember, if I may presume to cite the work of a living author, Professor Dicey in his classical work on the Constitution points out that all subordinate legislation within the Empire is analogous to a by-law in that it is all based upon an authority to make subordinate legislation which must be tested by looking at the authority on the strength of which it claims to be made.

Viscount Cave:—An Ordinance of the Governor-General in Council is something more than a by-law?

VALIDITY OF BY-LAWS.

Sir John Simon:—Yes, in one sense, it produces more serious consequences, but the analogy is quite sufficient for making my point for the moment. The proposition that is well established is this: that where you have subordinate Legislation which depends for its validity upon superior legislative authority you shew that the subordinate legislation is bad *in tote* if you can shew that it by its terms exceeds the authority, and therefore it cannot be applied even to an instance that is within the authority. Perhaps I might give your Lordships the old reference in Comyn's Digest. It goes right back to Batt and the Term Reports. Under the heading "By-law" you will find the letter C. There is a collection of dicta. Under the head C7, comes this proposition: 'A bye-law void in part is void for the whole", and the authority w comes again and again is this: A Bye-law being entire—"that is to say, if you have a single provision which is too wide,—If it be unreasonable in any particular, shall be void for the whole. Then he gives an example: "For example if it be levied by distress and sale it will not be good for the distress"; that is to say, if the sale is *ultra vires*. That principle, I believe, is to be perfectly general and well-established where ever you have enacted subordinate legislation. The test to appiy as to whether the legislation is *intra vires* or *ultra vires* is a test as to whether as a whole the legislation is *intra vires* or *ultra vires*, subject to this, that if you find in the subordinate legislation some separate or separable part which is good, then that part may stand by itself even though the rest goes and is void. I think one may also say the leading authority is in 8 Term Reports.

Viscount Cave:—Before you leave Comyn's Digest, look at C2. That deals with bye-laws which extend to a stranger. That means a person who is not subject to the Bye-law making authority, and what Comyn there says is that the Corporation, and so on, cannot make a bye-law which shall bind a stranger. Take the case of the University of Oxford making a bye-law, which purports to extend to all persons, and it is said, that cannot bind the Townsmen.

Sir John Simon:—In that case I apprehend the principle is this: that if you have a bye-law which says that both the Government and the Townsmen shall be bound, it may be that it is good so far as it will bind the Townsmen but not as regards the Townsmen, because it is separated and you can pick out the part that is good.

Lord Moulton:—Does not it depend on whether it is by special exception? For instance, supposing there was some type of merchandise which was to be exempt from all by-laws; that would not be everything. Must it not depend on whether it is a special exception? You say that if a by-law goes to everything it must be bad *in toto*?

Sir John Simon:—Yes.

SPECIAL EXCEPTION.

Lord Moulton:—Would not that turn on whether the exception went too far and was by way of special exception, or not? Supposing there was a kind of merchandise which was highly privileged, and it was to be exempt from all bye-laws relating to merchandise, according to your argument no bye-law could be made with regard to that because it would be free from it?

Sir John Simon:—I would like to deal with that illustration, because it does not seem to me, with great respect, to be quite apropos. The essence of my argument under this head is that there is a limitation upon the power to make a law: You shall not make a law which empowers the Court to sentence a person to death. If, therefore, the Governor in this executive character, or the Governor-General in Legislative Council, as a subordinate legislative body, purports so to do, which is a matter of construction, they are I apprehend, offending exactly against the provision that they shall not do it, or rather if they do it it is null and void. Unless that construction be the true construction of the Constitution it is very difficul to see how you can judge of the validity or invalidity of the Statutes, because you would have Statutes which purported to do all sorts of things which they could not do, and you would leave the subject to fight out what were the particular restrictions and limitations which were to be impliedly read into the Statute.

Lord Moulton:—The special statutory restrictions that no person born in Europe is to be affected by such regulation could not I take it, be overridden without rendering invalid any act of the Governor, because it is a special exception?

Sir John Simon:—I submit not, for this reason: it is one thing to say that in construing subordinate legislation it is to be construed as not applying to so and so, it is quite another thing to say that in enacting subordinate legislation you must enact it within certain limits of power. Those two propositions are logically quite distinct. It is a perfectly distinct thing which says that there should be some law prevailing that in constructing a particular enactment it is to be given such and such a meaning. That is quite a different thing from the question that is involved here. For my part I submit in the first place that it has not this wide meaning and therefore does not touch me. If anybody says it does they say you cannot say that you are not fit, because here is, legislation which insists that it is going to empower the Commission to deal with any person.

Lord Moulton:—I do not understand the distinction between enacting and constructing an enactment.

Sir John Simon:—I submit that, having regard to the fact that this is an amending regulation which on the face of it is moving the date further back or becoming even more retrospective than before, that which is really defined by the tone its true construction is nothing more than catching up persons and charges which owing to the date which would be associated with them would otherwise be too early to be dealt with by the Commission. That is quite all right if I leave that position in view of the final wo of the ordinance. If it is thought out to be the true construction, in point of construction, then the next question, considered logically, is this. What then is the construction of Ordinance No. 4? What does it mean? If we write it out at length, what is it? My submission is that if that question is raised, and if my first and narrower construction is ruled out, there is only one other construction, the contradiction in construction, to what had been done before, in which we had the provision by which any person charged with any offence may be dealt with, always subject to the Local Government's special or general Order, by this curiously constituted Commission, and I point out that that is rather confirmed by the fact that if you look back at the earlier Statute on page 81, so far from dealing with persons all and sundry, on page 81 in the recital at line 12 it makes a reference to "any person of the classes therein referred to"; and the proclamation of Martial Law which is the beginning of the whole matter, and is in the separate appendix which the Crown have provided, was careful to provide at line 18 on page 8; "The Governor-General-in-Council is also pleased to direct the immediate trial by Courts-Martial of all persons owing allegiance to the British Government, either in consequence of their having been born, or of their being residents, within its territories and under its protection." Therefore I put the matter in the form of a delimma. I say: Either you have strictly limited your amended Ordinance so that you are still only dealing with the persons you can deal with under the Bengal Regulations of 1804, which is a strong order, no doubt, but I daresay justified by the serious emergency which had to be dealt with, or else you have, through the executive actions of the Governor-General, wholly exceeded the power which the Imperial Government conferred upon him in that you have enacted the Ordinance, which does not limit itself to persons or offences at all but ranges at large over different kinds of persons, and all sorts of offences; in which case I submit with some confidence the principles which I may conveniently call the "By-law" principle applies and the thing not being in any way severable the whole thing is bad.

PARTIAL EXTENT OF INVALIDITY.

The Attorney General:—I do not want to interrupt my learned friend, but if this argument is to be developed it may save a moment or two if I point out that by section 2 of the amending Act of 1916, the words were added to section 84 of the Act of 1915: "A law made by any authority in British India, and repugnant to any provision of this or any other Act of Parliament, shall to the extent of that repugnancy, but not otherwise, be void." That is the Government of India Amendment Act 1916, an Imperial Act.

Sir John Simon:—I am obliged to my learned friend. I quite agree with my friend that it is much more convenient that it should be referred to at once. I have not at the moment appreciated how it affects the argument I am putting before your Lordships.

The Attorney-General:—May I point it out in a sentence or two? In the Act of 1915 there is a section 84 which deals with the validity of India Laws and provides as follows: "A Law made by any authority in British India shall not be deemed invalid solely on count of any one or more of the following reson." Three reasons are there enumerated (a), (b), & (c). Then when one come to the Government of India Act, 1916, section 2 of that Act provides *inter alia* that at the end of section 84 of the principal Act there shall be inserted the following words: "A law made by any authority in British India, and repugnant to any provision of this or any other Act of Parliament, shall to the extent of that repugnancy, but not otherwise, be void. Whatever force there appears to be in the argument that "any" construed in the wide sense would be bad, because it would infringe the law providing for this punishment not being inflicted upon "a European" the answer is, under section 84, as amended by the Act of 1916, the Ordinance would be bad *pro tanto*, but not further.

Sir John Simon:—I thought there was something in it which affected me seriously and when my learned friend the Attorney-General interposes one assumes so; but is it so, with great respect? I should thoroughly appreciate the observation that a law made by this subordinate law making Authority repugnant to any provision of this Act of Parliament shall to the exten of that repugnancy be void, but that still leaves the proposition that if it is all repugnant it is all void. It does not provide for the winnowing out from a single provision of cases to which it can be applied and cases to which it cannot.

Viscount Cave:—Does not it provid exactly for that? You say this Act of the Governor-General is repugnant to sub-section 3 of section 65 because it empowers a Court, not being a High Court, to deal with European and British Subjects of the King. Then comes the Act of 191 which says that the Statute is void to the extent of that repugnancy, but not otherwise. I am only putting the point as it occurs to me.

Sir John Simon:—I am obliged to your Lordship. It occurs to one at the first blush that in any case the objection I am taking is not an objection to repugnancy. It is an objection to Legislative power. Where the Imperial Parliament confers upon some subordinate Legislature certain limited legislative power if it exceeds those powers that does not bring into play the principles relating to repugnancy at all. The question simply is have you powe to do what you are doing?

Lord Moulton:—That is exactly what is put by the President. They have there put in something which prevents your saying this would include European British subjects and therefore part being bad it is bad in whole that means that so far as it exceeds your powers, it is bad?

MEANING OF REPUGNANCY.

Sir John Simon:—I shall have submitted not, for this reason. The meaning o repugnancy is this. If one goes back the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 186 there is a paragraph which defines what meant by repugnancy I think. I submit state it accurately when I say that you speak of the legislation of a subordinate Legislature as being repugnant to an Imperial Statute when what you mean that the Imperial Statute provides one law which applies to the area in question and the subordinate Legislature purports to enact a different law. That is what repugnancy is. It is a question of the conflict between two competing provisions in the same place. It is sometimes said, though not quite accurately, that a subordinate Legislature in the British Empire is enacting something which is repugnant to the Imperial Law if it alters the provisions of a British Statute applying to the Colony. That is not correct. To take an instance, which is the usual one given, the Caroline Statutes of Distribution, which are the Statutes which do apply to, say Australia, they are none the less things which the different Legislatures are quite at liberty to alter when they please. By so doing they will alter the English Law as applied to Australia, but they are none the less quite within their powers. But supposing you have an Imperial Statute which is intended to apply to, and to be the over-riding provision in, some portion of the Empire, then I apprehend if the Local Legislature passes a law which is contrary to that enactment there you have a case of repugnancy. That is nothing to do, with very great respect, with the question of legislative power. That is quite distinct. If it was repugnancy only then supposing the Imperial Parliament was hereafter to alter its law the repugnancy would disappear. That is not so at all. This is a question of power. it is not a question of whether the Imperial Parliament has legislated one thing and the Indian Government, acting within its legislative power, has legislated something else That is repugnancy.

Lord Moulton:—If you look at the words, is it not clear that the repugnancy in question is something which might make void the law of the inferior authority? The Act says it is to be void so far as it is repugnant.

Sir John Simon:—The proposition I am putting is this. There are two circumstances at least quite different, in which the law of a Subordinate Legislature may be ineffective, and in which it may be disregarded. One is on the ground that the inferior Legislature has no power to legislate as it is doing. That is a question of want of power. There is a limit of the Legislative power. You cannot do it, and therefore if you purport to do, it is void. That is nothing to do with repugnancy, with respect. When you have two competing laws in the same Colony, one the Imperial law and the other the law of the Subordinate Legislature, in the absence of the Imperial law the law of the subordinate Legislature is good. Why? Because it has not legislated "ultra vires" at all; it is acting within its powers, but there is a conflict between two provisions. That is repugnancy.

Lord Moulton:—I do not think in that paragraph "repugnancy" is used in that sense. However, I fully appreciate your point.

Viscount Cave:—You say an Ordinance which infringes section 65 is not repugnant.

THE IMPORTANT DISTINCTION.

Sir John Simon:—No, it is simply waste paper. If the invalidity of the Ordinance can be decided by enquiring whether or not the powers of the subordinate Legislature have been exceeded, then no doubt the Legislation is ineffective, but it is not ineffective because of repugnancy, it is ineffective for want of legislative power. That is the distinction which I venture to take. It is a distinction which is perfectly logical, and I should submit generally accepted when one is discussing these matters. If the provision which the Legislature of India purports to be making is quite beyond its powers, none the less its legislation is good if it can be applied to cases which would be within its powers That is an intelligible proposition, though I should have thought a very unfair one for the subject, because it exposes the subject to the almost impossible task of ascertaining whether he is to obey a given law or not. That is a wholly different proposition from a provision that if, and so far as, the Imperial Law and the Indian Law, both being valid should conflict, the Imperial law shall prevail. Your Lordships ought to have the reference whatever the effects of it may be to the definition of repugnancy in the Colonial Laws Validity Act, because the point is a point of some general importance, and if I have made my proposition plain I will not do more than repeat it in a couple of sentences. My submission is this, that the law of a subordinate Legislature in the British Dominions may be invalid, that is to say, the Judges may treat it as a nullity for two reasons which are logically and in fact quite distinct. One reason is because the law though it is a law which is within the powers of the local Legislature to pass, none the less when it comes to be applied is found to be over-ruled by a law of a superior authority to wit the Imperial Law. That is repugnancy. I am quite certain that in the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 there is such a definition of repugnancy and it has nothing in the world to do with the ambit of legislative power; it assumes that the local Legislature has legislative power, and it provides that though it is within its power so to legislate, none the less the law is not valid supposing it is in conflict with the Imperial law.

Viscount Cave:—I do not find a definition of repugnancy in the Colonial Laws Validity Act. The word is used in Section 2.

Sir John Simon:—What I meant was Sections 2 and 3; "Any Colonial law which is or shall be in any respect repugnant to the Provisions of any act of Parliament extending to the Colony to which such law may relate, or repugnant to any Order or Regulation made under Authority of such Act of Parliament, or having in the Colony the Force and effect of such Act, shall be read subject to such Act, Order or Regulation and shall, to the Extent of such repugnancy, but not otherwise, be and remain absolutely void and inoperative." That is the general law relating to what was then called Colonial Laws. Then the next section is: "No Colonial Law shall be or be deemed to have been void or inoperative on the ground of Repugnancy to the law of England, unless the same shall be repugnant to the Provisions of some such Act of Parliament, Order, or Regulation as aforesaid." Then if your Lordships will look at the first section, it says: "The term 'Colony' shall in this Act include all of Her Majesty's possessions abroad in which there shall exist a Legislature, as hereinafter defined, except the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and such territories as may for the time being be vested in Her Majesty under or by virtue of any Act of Parliament for the Government of India. I confess I suspected it before but it is now quite clear that the reason and the only reason for the enactment of 1916, was this. The Legislation of India was not under the Act of 1865 at all, because British India was excluded from the territory which was then described as Colonial in that statute. The provision in the statute of 1865 has nothing in the world to do with the powers, with the vires of the local legislature. In my submission it is to do with a wholly distinct matter. If the local Legislature well within its powers passes an Act which conflicts with an Imperial law which is intended to apply to the area, then to the extent to which the conflict exists the local law through an Act validly passed—there is no question about the powers of the legislature—is an ineffective law. That is repugnancy, but it is nothing to do with the question of what the legislature has power to do.

Viscount Cave:—I have been looking at Stroud but it does not help much. Repugnancy is defined in this way. "That is repugnant which is contrary to anything that is said before." It is not very illuminating.

Sir John Simon:—Definitions sometimes darken the matter. I am anxious not to prolong this part of my submission which is well within your Lordships' minds. I hope I have not spoken in a too high and dogmatic tone but it is a matter of very great importance that the distinction generally speaking which I venture to think has been very commonly recognised between these two matters should be kept quite clear. A wholly different set of considerations in my submission arise when you are discussing what are the powers of the local legislature from the question which arises when you are discussing whether what the local legislature has done quite within its powers is or is not enforceable in view of an Imperial Act to the contrary.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins:—Is not the distinction between competence and repugnancy?

CIRCUMSTANCES OF COLONIAL LAWS VALIDITY ACT.

Sir John Simon:—I think it is very instructive to observe that the amended section to which my learned friend the Attorney General referred is obviously put in the same words as the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865, because that Act did not apply to India. The Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 was passed because of a long and heated controversy in South Australia between the South Australian Legislature and the Judges. The Judges of South Australia were continually saying that various laws of South Australia were bad because they were repugnant to the Imperial Law. That is nothing to do with the question of what is within the powers of a legislature. Still on the same branch of the argument we must not pass over the earlier Sub-Section, Sub-Section 2 of Section 65. That is a provision that is beyond the competence of an Indian Legislature to pass any law which affects the authority of Parliament or "any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegience of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or affecting the sovereignty or dominion of the Crown over any part of British India." It is a matter for consideration. What does that mean? Your Lordships have already, I think, decided in Mrs. Besant's case that there was an instance there in which it could not be prayed in aid. Be it so. All I say is it certainly means something and it is difficult to imagine anything which is more fundamental to the constitutional rights than the right that you when you are charged should be tried in ordinary course of law. I think the proposition goes right back to the beginning of the 17th Century that the duty of allegiance is a duty which is reciprocal to the advantage of protection. One would have thought there was nothing more fundamental than the right when a subject of the King is charged with a serious crime of being tried in the ordinary course of Law. A recent instance of that is the instance that has been decided in the Divisional Court in declaring that a particular Defence of the Realm Regulation is invalid because it denied that particular thing: it denied to the man the right to go to any Court. But you do not make things any better if you say: I will nominate three people and call them a Court and I will not allow any appeal and so forth.

Viscount Cave: This is an argument which is founded on Calvin's case and cases of the kind and was thrashed out in the Besant case.

Sir John Simon: Yes, and for that reason I was being economical in time in arguing about it. I submit it cannot be that there is not some barrier to which this limiting restriction properly applies and it is very difficult to imagine any thing which is more fundamental than this.

Viscount Cave: It depends upon how you read the words "whereon may depend in any degree allegience of any person."

Sir John Simon:—Yes that is true, and the first proposition I make about it is this. Like other provisions of Acts of Parliaments it must be given a meaning. It cannot be got rid of by saying it means nothing. The second point about it is, it having been given its meaning whatever it is, that meaning will put some restriction upon the power of the Indian Legislature, and my submission is that the meaning which is to be put upon it must at least cover this.

Lord Moulton: If it had been "whereon may depend in any degree the privileges of any person" it might have been different.

Sir John Simon:—Surely it does refer to this. It refers to the old proposition that allegiance and protection are reciprocal.

Lord Moulton:—You may diminish the protection and leave the allegiance.

Sir John Simon:—I do not say that the size of it cannot be varied but the principle cannot be varied.

Lord Moulton:—What you say is that you must read the whole together carefully.

Sir John Simon:—Yes.

Lord Moulton:—I agree with that.—The Independent."

(To be continued.)

JUNAGADH INSTALLATION.

The following telegraphic message was sent to his Highness Nawab Mahabat Khan Bahi Bahadur, Nawab of Junagadh on the auspicious occasion of his installation on the 31st of March from the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar:—

"Please accept Anjuman-i-Islam's congratulations on accession. Mussalmans wish your Highness a long prosperous and sympathetic life."

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PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHOLAPUR, April 4.

The Provincial Social Conference sat till late in the night yesterday. After the Presidential address, three resolutions were put from the chair and unanimously carried. The first resolution recorded the deep sorrow of the Conference at the death of Lady Chandavarkar, who had greatly helped the women's movement in the country. The second resolution thanked His Majesty, the King-Emperor, Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha for the Reform Act which was sure to afford great opportunities for the promotion of social reform. The third resolution approved of the Amritsar Conference resolution which aimed at widening the scope of social progress in all directions.

ABOLISH CASTE!

The fourth resolution which was moved by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale of Satar was as follows:—

"In the opinion of this Conference the institution of caste is detrimental to social solidarity and national progress and therefore it urges all to do every endeavour towards its abolition."

Rao Bahadur Kale in a few words emphasised the necessity of abolishing the caste system in Hindu Society which was responsible for so many evils. Mr. M. D. Altekar of Bombay seconded. The resolution was carried.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

The fifth resolution ran as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference compulsory primary education of girls is an urgent necessity in order to begin the programme of all round progress of Indian womanhood and it urges on all local bodies and Government and the public at large to work strenuously and earnestly to achieve this end."

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye in moving the resolution said that the question under discussion was of supreme importance in that it has thrown on the people the responsibility of educating themselves. Just as food and water were necessary for the upkeep of the body, so also education was necessary for the improvement of the human mind.

After being duly seconded and supported the resolution was carried.

IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGE LIFE.

Next, the following resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat was passed:—

"In the opinion of this Conference the various items of improvement in village life such as suitable education, sanitary improvement, better medical relief, supply of cheap stuffs, and child welfare and economic betterment deserve to be attended to and recommends that the establishment of co-operative credit societies will largely facilitate rural improvement in the directions mentioned above. It, therefore, appeals both to Government and the people to vigorously push on the co-operative movement."

The following resolution was put from the chair and carried:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference the time has come when the legal disabilities and disqualifications attaching to women in the Hindu Law as administered at present leading to social injustice should be removed and with that view a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed with power to add to their number, the Secretaries of the National Social Conference being ex-officio members and the Secretaries of the Committee:—Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. J. R. Jayakar, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale of Satara, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilakantti of Ahmedabad."

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

Next Mrs. Besant moved the following resolution:—

"In the opinion of this Conference the most effective remedy to improve the position of the Depressed Classes is the removal of untouchability as it stands in the way of their social, moral and intellectual progress. Mrs. Besant in moving the resolution said that in the Madras Presidency where she lived and especially on the West Coast, the treatment given to the members of the Depressed Classes was very shocking. Many of the public roads were closed to them. If any member of the Panchama community happened to pass by a public road by ignorance or oversight, he was subjected to very harsh treatment at the hands of the so-called higher castes. It was a scandal that some human being should be treated in this way.

Concluding Mrs. Besant said:—"Whenever we speak to an outcaste, we should be courteous. We should not order them to do such and such a thing. They too are the sons and daughters of the same mother. The land is theirs as well as ours. Whenever we meet them whether it is in the Council or in our common work of public utility we should meet them as brothers and then and then only, our work of political regeneration will be smoothly carried out."

The speaker was loudly applauded when she finished her speech.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded the resolution which was unanimously carried.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

For want of time the following resolutions were put from the Chair and carried with acclamation:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference more liberal and adequate facilities should be given to girls and women for their higher education by the establishment of Anglo-Vernacular Schools up to V. Standard at Headquarters of the district and additional High Schools in prominent places in the presidency and adequate hostel accommodation for women students for the development of full social life in college where they are admitted."

"That in the opinion of this Conference in view of the recent awakening among women, women should be granted franchise if they satisfy the ordinary qualifications of a voter."

"That in the opinion of this Conference the improvement of women should be helped by the establishment of institutions like Seva Sadan, Vanita Vishram, Shravikashram etc., etc., so as to enable them to secure full facilities of useful and practical education etc."

WIDOWS.

(a) "In the opinion of this Conference facilities should be given to widows for remarriage and Widows' Homes on the lines of the one maintained by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association should be started

(b) "In the case of those widows who do not choose to marry ample facilities should be given to them for training in practical and useful ways for which institutions should be started."

"That in the opinion of this Conference the present methods of charity should be improved and money at present wasted in feeding and supporting the idle and undeserving beggars should be utilised to start in every district town on an organised basis, charitable institutions like orphanages, home for the homeless, refuges and infirmaries to provide for the needs of the really helpless and needy section of the population. (Put from the Chair and carried)

SOCIAL REFORM PROPAGANDA.

In view of the work that is contemplated to be organised by the National Social Conference all over the country by appointing a Council of about hundred leaders of Social Reform, the Conference resolves that associations should be started in the various districts of the Presidency to help in the propaganda of Social Reform."

IMPROVEMENTS OF LABOUR CONDITION.

"The Conference resolves that in view of the present and growing unrest among the labouring classes, only attempts should be made by employees of labour, Government and leaders of public opinion to bring about a satisfactory settlement with regard to the following urgent needs of labour. (1) Hours of work, (2) Surroundings of work, (3) Housing, (4) Wages, (5) Technical Education, (6) Hours of child labour and their education, (7) Hours of women labour and their special needs, (8) Compensation for injuries and participation in profits, (9) Means of improving health, (10) Adequate facilities for sports, physical exercise and enlightenment and social life, (11) Establishment of Provident Fund or Pensions, (12) Co-operative Institutions for redemption of old debts and supply of cheap capital and clean and good foodstuffs."

"Resolved that Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford and H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd deserve the best thanks for their most praiseworthy efforts in educating public opinion regarding the means of infant and child welfare for which they organised at Delhi and Bombay most successful exhibitions to spread useful and scientific ideas aiming at the reduction of infant mortality and the Conference recommends that similar efforts should be made to start centres of infant and child welfare in as many places as possible."

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

DEMAND FOR MORE PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 5.

The Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the City Police waited in a body recently on the Acting Commissioner of Police, Dewan Bahadur Parankusam Naidu and asked for permission to approach the Governor with a memorial for more pay. The Commissioner referred them to the Inspector-General of Police who gave them a patient hearing as also the Hon. Mr. A. R. Knapp, whom they subsequently saw. It is understood the deputation asked among other things for an increase of fifty percent in their pay. Mr. Knapp assured the deputation that Government would carefully consider their requests.

S. I. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CONSIDERATION OF LABOUR TROUBLES AND HIGH PRICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 1.

At the tenth annual general meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce the Hon. Mr. Theagaraya Chetty in the course of his speech referring to the labour troubles said labour had its own difficulties and conditions of workmen urgently needed amelioration. Capital and labour could not live independent of each other, and they were true friends of both who strow to bring about their cooperation.

The speaker then referred to high prices and said apart from all theoretical considerations, the present high prices were unquestionably an evil and danger to the country as a whole. Whatever be the right fiscal policy for India, for the needs of her consumers as well as for her manufacturers, it is quite clear that she should have some liberty to consider her interests as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. They had to determine the right fiscal policy for themselves. This was the issue which the reformed Indian Legislative Assembly and Council of State might have to discuss in the interests of India as a whole, in the early session of these bodies, and the question was what policy was right for them, free trade or protection or Imperial preference. In conclusion he exhorted them to apply themselves to the question of industrial development. Masses of population were poor and what was urgently wanted was production on a large scale, increased national wealth, increased wages and increased incomes for all classes and general prosperity for lower and middle classes.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please oblige me by giving space in your popular paper to a humble request?

The intolerable sufferings of the Third-class Passengers of the Indian Railways together with the immoveable stones in the path of open competition that an Indian businessman has to jump over as regards the booking and traffic solely due to the mal-administration of the railways under the Company are not to-day things quite new. It is indeed regrettable that the public has, to its own cost, slept over a thing which if well managed be an asset to the State! The more deplorable it is to notice that an unselfish writer who has shed a great amount of light on this subject in several papers and has lucidly pointed out the truth to the public with patience for many years has not been, to speak the truth, the least encouraged.

Sir, as your paper is one of those that serve the country's need, I trust there will be nothing wrong if the annual subscription of your paper be increased by an amount of Rs. 3 or Re. 1-8 and that additional income be used for the encouragement of that true servant of his country who has been persistently asking to place the Railways under the direct and immediate control of the Government. Thereby not the man but the just cause that he espouses will be undoubtedly encuraged.

Hoping my humble suggestion and request will claim the due attention of the readers and will thus escape seeing only the waste-paper basket.—Yours, etc

SHIRIN

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURES IN POOR AREAS.

Under the auspices of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, two lectures with the exhibition of Magic Lantern slides on "Sanitation," were delivered by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, on Sunday last at De Lisle Road, Byculla, and Monday the 5th in Agripada (near Khatau Makanji Mills). Both the meetings took place at 9 p.m. The former meeting was largely attended by Maharatta male and female labourers. The lecture was delivered in Urdu. The audience heard the lecturer patiently and said that they would follow the advice given to them. The second lecture was attended mostly by Mahomedan workers numbering about 300 residing in Agripada. At both the places the lecturer delivered an impressive speech to the audience, who showed their eagerness to hear. Pamphlets in Maharathi and Gujarathi were distributed to the audience. Mr. Ananthram, Secretary of the above Corps, thanked Mr. Jhabwala, on behalf of the President. Mr. Hansraj P. Thakersey and members, for the trouble he took for the Corps in the interests of the poor. Mr. Ananthram also thanked the audience for the patience they had to hear the lecturer and for the assurance they gave that they would try to follow the instructions given them and he said to them that he would be ever ready to do what he can in the promotion of sanitation of their dwellings and their health.

The Aerial Derby Commission had an interview with the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who would arrange for the Chamber to nominate a Commissioner for India and would also take up the question of organising an aero Club for Calcutta.

HINDU INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide that marriages between Hindus of different castes are valid was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 22nd March, 1920:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide that marriages between Hindus of different castes are valid was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

We have considered whether it would be desirable to limit the legislation now proposed on this subject either to the case of marriages between sub-castes only or to members of recognised societies who have declared in favour of marriage reform. Some of us would have preferred one or other of these alternatives, but the majority consider that such amendments would not afford an adequate solution of the problem before us and that it is necessary to legalise marriage between all castes, subject to the restrictions which we have set out below

Though the majority of us are in favour of legislation at the earliest possible moment we recommend that in view of the fact that the Reformed Councils are so shortly to be constituted, the further consideration of this Bill should be deferred till the new Legislative Assembly meets in 1921.

We desire to record our opinion that the Bill will need amendment so as to provide that no marriage under this Act shall be legal unless, (a) both the parties thereto have attained the age of majority, viz., eighteen years, and (b) the intending husband has at the time no wife living.

With regard to the question of inheritance and co-parcenary rights in the joint Hindu family, our opinions are more equally divided. But most of us are agreed that in the case of a marriage legalised under this Act there should be an unrestricted right of partition in every member of the joint family, and that pending actual partition the rights of a member who has entered into a marriage to be legalised by this Bill should be confined to separate maintenance on the scale ordinarily applicable to the family.

Some of us are of opinion that the rights of all children by a wife of a lower caste should be left to be governed by the ancient provisions of Hindu law; but the majority of us feel that there should be no differentiation in this respect and that all children, whatever the caste of their mother may have been, should share equally both upon partition and upon intestate succession.

We are further of opinion that there should be no right of adoption by a widow of a different caste to her husband except upon his express authority in writing.

Having regard to the main recommendation we have made in paragraph 3 of our Report, we do not however think that anything would be gained by formulating specific amendments at this stage, and we therefore return the Bill to the Council for further consideration.

G. R. Lowndes.
V. J. Patel.*
V. S. Srinivasan.
S. N. Banerjea.
S. N. Roy.
K. Chanda.
B. N. Sarma.
G. S. Khaparde.
K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar.*
M. G. Bah Too.
Manindra Chandra Nandy.
Rampal Singh.*
R. N. Bhanja Deo.
G. M. Chitnavis.
L. M. Chatterjee.
K. V. Reddi.*
Sundar Singh Najithia.

*Subject to a note of dissent.

FIRST INDIAN MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN IN AJMER.

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 1.

After the Political Confertnce, Ajmer, working with renewed zeal, and Congress Committees, were established at Nasirabad. Beawar Ajmer City fathers met at the Town Hall to elect their Chairman, Raosaheb Rambilas Sarda presided. Indians wanted an Indian Chairman, and proposed Dewan Bahadur Khandewar. Europeans and *johukam* Indians wanted an European Chairman, and proposed Mr. Maddon, Principal of the Mayo College. Mr. Khandekar was elected by a majority. The City was joyous on getting the first Indian Municipal Chairman in the histor of Ajmer.

Great preparations are proceeding for observing the National Week.

The Madras Congress Committee are collecting funds for the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial.

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RAILWAY STRIKE AT HUBLI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I claim the hospitality of your well read paper to lay before the public of Bombay the facts relating to the strike at the M. and S. M. Railway Workshops at Hubli? These facts I am in a position to lay before you as the adviser and honorary organiser of the Railway Union at Hubli, and my intention in so doing is to appeal to the charitably inclined citizens of Bombay to come to the help of their 3,000 countrymen and their families who are on the verge of starvation for no fault of their own, but owing to the stubbornness of their unsympathetic officials.

It is common history that since the commencement of the war, prices of all commodities have gone up by 200 to 300 per cent, making it utterly impossible for any man to make both ends meet with his pre-war wages. These conditions were recognised by the Government Departments and all other industrial concerns more than 4 years ago; but the M. and S. M. Railway authorities persisted in believing that the conditions in Southern India were favourable and that any revision in grades and wages was unnecessary. On this plea the Railway Board's recommendation for giving war allowances was shelved for a period of about a year and a half even after the leading Railways had acted upon it. This allowance was commenced only after the men's clamour for enhanced wages became unbearable and rumours of impending strike became so rampant as to make the official circle a bit anxious. Then to pacify the storm that was in the perspective a special increment of one anna in the rupee was granted in the middle of 1917 to men who were within their maximum. Considering the abnormal rise in the prices this increment did not at all serve to reduce the hardships and indebtedness of the poor labourers. So the clamour of the men for living wages continued unabated throughout the years 1917 and 1918 and became acute in the middle of 1919. This again stirred the lethargic official circle and it was moved to institute in September 1919, a detailed inquiry into the conditions prevailing. Assured by this inquiry the men calmed down in the hope that something would be done to relieve their long sufferings. This calm behaviour was misconstrued for contentment and the findings of the inquiry were pigeonholed, most probably by the Works Manager. It is a great pity that the destiny of these 5,000 workmen has been entrusted to the care of a Works Manager who has never learnt to be kind to any of his subordinates, and who delights fining and discharging men on slight faults which any other responsible officer would overlook. It is the belief of all respectable people of Hubli that if there had been a sympathetic manager, this strike would never have occurred and the men would not have been placed in the critical position in which they find themselves to-day. At this stage it is interesting to know that in the beginning of this year the officers, who have always been drawing good fat wages and who never felt the pinch, and who were not like the poor workmen daily sinking more and more into debts with the Marwaries and the unscrupulous Pathans, were granted an all round substantial increment ranging from 40 to 50 per cent.

As months passed away and nothing was done the workmen sent a petition to their Works Manager on the 25th of January, but I am sorry to say that that petition was also pigeon-holed. When the men lost all hope of getting a consideration from their Works Manager, they on the 13th of February sent their petition, which was drawn up by the head clerk of the Works Manager, direct to the Agent and supplied copies of same to the Works Manager and to the Deputy Loco. Superintendent, in which the men had asked for a reply by the 25th of that month. Accordingly, on the evening of the 25th the men gathered in the evening near the Works Manager's Office to get a reply. The Works Manager as usual did not speak very civilly to them and defied them to go on strike if they dared, at the same time tapping his pocket and saying that he had all the 3,000 workmen in there. The men went away disheartened and hopeless. Even then they returned to work on the 26th morning, but to their surprise found that the works and all the official quarters were gaurded by armed police. This unwarranted step scared the men and as none of the officers were present to reassure them and take them in, they cleared away from the gates where the police might harass them and went into the compound of a local factory, as this compound is generally used for public meetings in Hubli. Here I cannot help stating that if at this juncture the Works Manager instead of remaining in his Office had come and spoken a few kind words to the poor disheartened men, all the men would have willingly entered the shops and this bitterness and ruin that stares in the faces of so many aged and faithful workmen would have been averted.

After a while the Mamlatdar came to the men where they had gathered and told them that the Loco Superintendent who had arrived from Goa that very morning and wished to see the representatives of the men, that is, three men chosen from each shop. Just then Mr. Joshi, pleader, also came there as some of the men went to him to ask his help. He asked the men to form a Union of their own with their own workmen as officebearers and secretaries and then choose three members from each shop to wait upon the Loco. Superintendent and explain their case. The men did as advised, but feared to go alone to their officer, of whom they always stood in awe as they feared that their representatives would be marked as ringleaders and victimised. They therefore asked the Mamlatdar to go to the Loco. Superintendent and request him to let the workmen see him in the company of five members from the public, one of whom was the Mamlatdar, who would explain their grievances to him. If this was granted the men were anxious to join the work at once. But the Loco. Superintendent refused to admit any outsiders and did not trouble to suggest any other way of getting over the difficulty. Thus the men, who had no idea whatsoever of going on strike and, be it said to their credit, who had never gone on strike since the works were established about 40 years ago, were forced to leave work owing to the incompetence of their officers and are now most unjustly and inhumanly being robbed of their past services and their well earned dues such as gratuity, provident fund bonus, and accumulated wages.

The strike still continues to drag on its weary length and the poor workmen, whose only fault was that they asked their masters to alleviate their sufferings, are on the verge of starvation. Their position is really critical. At the hands of their heartless masters they have received only kicks when they have asked for fair play and justice. The Railway authorities, have stooped to the unworthy game of dismissing the men who were chosen by the workmen as their representatives relying on their promise of immunity given by the officers themselves; they have bullied and harrased the men who lived within the Railway premises to make them join work through the instrumentality of their Railway police. They have tried without success to break the fraternity of the strikers by offering petty allurements to individual labourers; they have been trying so far without success to get the men to join work through starvation by keeping back their wages for services already rendered.

As for the men, they have been perfectly calm, law abiding and patient. Notwithstanding the bullying of the Railway Police, they have appealed for fair play and justice. They asked for nothing more than an impartial committee to inquire into the causes of the strike and if the verdict should be against them they are willing to forfeit their gratuity and go back to work. Even this much is refused to the men by their unsympathetic officers who have every reason to fear that the verdict would be against them. Failing there the workmen approached his Excellency with a memorial for the appointment of such a committee, but I am sorry to say as yet nothing has come of it.

I, therefore, humbly appeal to you, Mr. Editor, to use your powerful pen on behalf of the starving thousands and I appeal to the generous public of Bombay to stir in the matter and come to our help by money donations. I also appeal to H. E. the Governor graciously to intervene in the matter and save the poor men, whom Providence has placed under his kind care, from injustice and ruin. I specially appeal to the leaders of Bombay public opinion like Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Jamnadas, Mr. Baptista and others to take up the cause of the poor down-trodden workmen.—Yours, etc.,

SORABJEE J. BILLIMORIA, B.A., LL.B.

Bombay, April 5.

SOLDIERS AND A MARE'S NEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of March 25th, there appeared a letter which escaped my attention at the time, from "V.P.P." It would appear that the writer had been much shocked and horrified to see Indian troops travelling on the railway in wagons "intended" for "Eight Horses," or "Ten Ponies,'" or 29 other animals known as "Pilgrims." Your correspondent asks if any other of your readers "have come across such a sight." May I be permitted in reply to say that most of your readers who have travelled in countries outside India must, if they have kept their eyes open, very often have seen "such a sight not, perhaps, where Indian troops were travelling, but where French, German, Italian, Belgian, Dutch or English troops were accommodated in precisely this manner, and with never a thought of there being any hardship about it, either. The writer of these lines has more than once travelled with General Staff Officers in horse trucks. Is there not something a little hysterical about this tendency to suggest insult, or racial animosity where nothing really is noteworthy, save the observer's own inexperience or lack of knowledge regarding the matter criticised? I am, Sir,—Yours, etc.,

A. J. DAWSON, Major.

Old Government House, Parel, April 1.

A ZEMINDAR DEPUTATION!

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Owing to the strong feeling prevalent among the Zemindars of Bengal and Behar and Orissa that adequate justice has not been done to them in the distribution of seats in the new legislative assemblies that are to come into existence under the Reform Act they have decided to send an influential deputation to England to make a last attempt to pursuade the Joint Parliamentary Committee to recognise the claims of the landed interests in India and to grant them representation commensurate with their position and dignity.

MARDI PARGANA CONFERENCE.

Mardi Pargana Conference held its sitting on April 1st under the chairmanship of Mr. Shamrao Deshpande at Gaurala with great success. Three hundred delegates attended. The Reform Scheme, Panchayat, Bigar Forest, Agriculture, Khilafat and other subjects were discussed and resolutions passed..

Wun Taluq Conference is holding sessions under the presidentship of Babasaheb Khaparde in the beginning of May.

WANTED.—THE ANGLO-INDIAN VEGETARIAN ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Even in England and America large numbers of animals suffering from consumption, cholera, and other diseases are always secretly killed for human food, with the result that many persons die suddenly, or fall ill from meat-poison.

You can then imagine how much worse things must be in India.

I therefore pray that Mr B. G. Horniman, may kindly start in London the Anglo-Indian Vegetarian Association, a la Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, and thereby save many Europeans as well as Indians from deaths and diseases from meat-poison in India.—Yours, etc.

LABSHANKER LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, March, 21.

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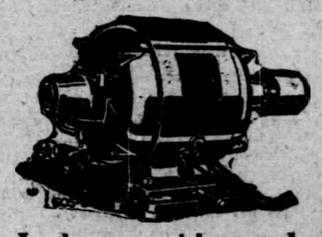

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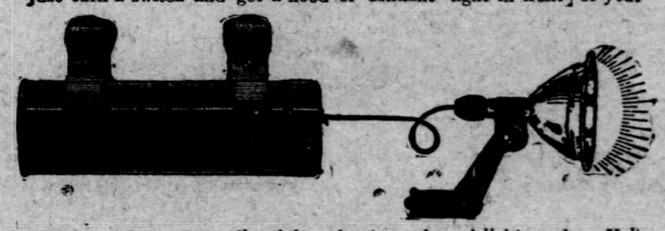

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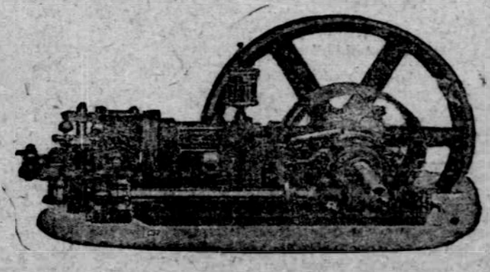

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THE MYSTERY OF WHITE HOUSE.

LANSING DISMISSAL.

The Manchester Guardian publishes the following from its correspondent of New York:—

The Lansing affair is far more an incident of the President's illness than a significant diplomatic event. Mr. Lansing is an oldfashioned American lawyer concerned with the intricacies of procedure and precedent. He has never shaped policy, has never really been consulted in policy, has never really pretended to expound Mr. Wilson's ideas. Although the nominal Secretary of State, his duties were those which in most Foreign Offices are assigned to a permanent civil servant. There has never been intellectual affinity between him and the President, for Mr. Lansing, as far as he holds positive convictions, is in the tradition of Mr. Elihu Root.

While the President was well, Mr. Lansing was so to speak, unnoticeable. During the last months of complete isolation he has perforce had to make decisions of his own. These decisions, touching Mexico and perhaps also the treaty and the Adriatic, have revealed him for the non-Wilsonian that he always was. Yet no one here supposes that these public matters were the effective cause of his dismissal. That cause is to be found in the tittle-tattle of the sickroom acting upon an impaired judgment. It must be remembered that Mr. Wilson has been entirely dependent upon the hearsay of a few personal attendants, all of whom are kinder than they are wise.

The reasons given for the dismissal are obviously the morbid exaggeration of gossip arising out of Mr. Lansing's perfectly natural anxiety about the condition of the President. It must be recalled that the President was described as a very sick man by his own physician, but that the nature of his illness was at first a closely guarded secret. He was, and still is, in the most precarious condition, for to thwart him and vex him is to endanger his life. Consequently, his temper is not inhibited.

When gossip was repeated to him, in regard to what Mr. Lansing said at the Cabinet meeting about the disability of the President, the thing grew to gigantic proportions in the invalid's mind, and was interpreted as something like a conspiracy to displace him. The outburst of rage in the Lansing letters belongs to this chain of circumstances.

There is profound anxiety here over the fact that the actions of the President are more or less unpredictable. He will remain unavoidably more secluded than ever. Physically he is unable to brook opposition and therefore lacks the normal correctives for his own insufficiently informed impulses. Yet he wields gigantic power for another year. He wields it not through trusted subordinates, but simply by edict. The Adriatic controversy exemplifies it.

Suddenly, on Monday morning, the newspapers burst into headlines with sensational stories about the Adriatic. There had been no previous intimation that the President was still participating in that settlement. No wonder that the "New York World," a Democratic paper, prints a cartoon on Tuesday morning depicting the White House in a volcanic eruption of Fiume Notes and Mr. Lansing.

Under the circumstances, it would be absurd to suppose that there is any settled public opinion here about the Adriatic. The original sympathies of most people were against the Italian claim to Fiume, and against the whole conception of the Treaty of London. Those sympathies could again be aroused if there had not grown up so strong a feeling that the President is straining at a gnat after swallowing a camel. People do not understand why this issue is the unique iniquity of the peace.

In the Senate the intellectual leaders will tell you that the Reparations Commission is worse than Fiume, and that for sheer outrage the treatment of the Tyrol and of Austria is not to be surpassed. There is consequently a tendency to question the wisdom or effectiveness of spasmodic interventions. It is argued that America ought either to have a coherent interest in the details of European controversies or to leave out details altogether. There are few who believe that peace and friendship can be furthered by holding Italy to a principle at one spot in the Adriatic while principle is pretty thoroughly ignored at so many other points on the circumference of Central Europe.

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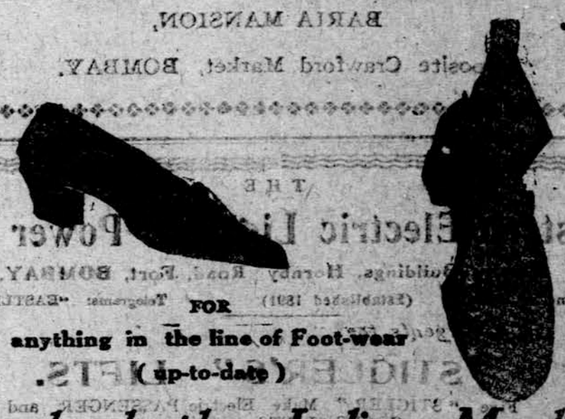

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